DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO GREEK PRESIDENT

AU241947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece:

The anniversary of the proclamation of Greece's independence gives me the opportunity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Greek people and the country's prosperity.

May the friendly relations between our two countries also develop continuously in the future to the benefit of our two neighboring peoples.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV

AU240909 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Tirana, 24 Mar (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA], which will attend the proceedings of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left Tirana. The delegation is headed by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Gafur Cuci.

The delegation of the PLA was seen off at the airport by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Behar Shtylla.

The delegation was also seen off by the interim charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Nguyen Gia Cuong).

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR -- Tirana, 18 Mar (ATA) -- The newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Faruq 'Abd as-Samarra'i, arrived in our country yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by the chief of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Mar 82 AU]

HEKURAN ISAI ACTIVITIES -- On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the state security arm, various activities were organized in the districts, such as lectures and meetings, at which the audiences were acquainted with the glorious road traversed by the state security under the party's leadership. A thematic soiree was held today at the officers' house of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Tirana, which was attended by veterans, heroes of the people, servicemen, members of the families of martyrs and others. The meeting was also attended by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 82 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MALI -- Tirana, 14 Feb (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Mali, Nesip Kaci, presented the credentials to the President of the Republic of Mali Musa Traore, on February 12, 1982. [Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 14 Feb 82 AU]

PRESS APPLAUDS BREZHNEV TASHKENT SPEECH

AU250949 Sofia BTA in English 0848 GMT 25 Mar 82

["In the Name of Peace and Security" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) — The speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent is assessed by the press today as a new confirmation of the determination of the Soviet Union to make every possible effort for the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

"Leonid Brezhnev has declared again that the Soviet Union will do its utmost for the preservation of peace, for the defusing of the threat of a world war" writes today's NARODNA MLADEZH. The newspaper notes the proposal made by the Soviet leader to discuss measures for the strengthening of trust with Japan on a bilateral basis, the words about China are defined as "new expression of Soviet good will, a new gesture of good will".

Today's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME describes the speech as "a remarkable document of the Soviet foreign policy" saying that after the proposals of March 16, the words of Mr Brezhnev in Tashkent "testify to the scale of the intensive Soviet peace offensive." The Soviet stands testify to a good will, honest intentions and sincere willingness. They are in tune with the interests of the peoples and in the interests of peace, in tune with international norms, resting on the giant potential and authority of the Soviet country" writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

TRUD stresses that "loyal to its style at present, the Soviet leader has again supplemented the peace programme with concrete assessments and proposals, especially about the relations between the Soviet Union and the three biggest Asian states".

PROTEST STAGED ON MURDER OF DUTCH JOURNALISTS

AU241432 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 24 Mar (BTA) — The assassination of the four Dutch journalists in El Salvador was the sad occasion of today's protest meeting in Sofia. Bulgarian and foreign journalists gathered here to defend the sacred journalists' right to search and tell the truth. They appealed to the journalists and the world public for launching a campaign against the brutality of the military junta in El Salvador, for cutting short the military and material aid the Reagan Government is sending to the junta.

The participants in the meeting adopted unanimously the appeal of the secretariat of the international organization of journalists for solidarity with the people of El Salvador. They sent protest letters to the UN Human Rights Commission and to Mr Napoleon Duarte, head of the military junta in El Salvador.

VIETNAM'S LE DUAN AWARDED ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU241925 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 24 Mar (BTA) — Mr Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, was awarded the highest Bulgarian distinction - the Order of "Georgi Dimitrov" - on his 75th birthday.

In this connection Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, sent a congratulatory telegram to Vietnam's party leader. The telegram contains a high evaluation of the work of Mr Le Duan and his serving the national and social liberation and for the socialist progress of Vietnam.

"In your person we value the ardent patriot and the consistent internationalist-Leninist, the enthusiastic and loyal friend of the Bulgarian people, the champion of the friendship and cooperation of Vietnam with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the fighter for the unity in action of all the peace-loving and democratic forces in the world" reads the congratulatory telegram.

ACTIVITIES OF PREMIER GRISHA FILIPOV REPORTED

At Burgas Komsomol Meeting

AU171032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The 20th accountability-election conference of the Burgas Okrug Komsomol organization opened in the town of Burgas today. The conference is attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee.

Burgas Council Session 18 Mar

AU181132 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] On 18 March in Burgas a session of the okrug people's council took place. Comrade Grisha Filipov, people's representative from Burgas Okrug in the National Assembly, and Nikolay Zhishev, BCP Burgas Okrug Committee first secretary, took part in the session. The counterplan on Burgas Okrug economic development and the annual budget of the okrug were adopted. Ivan Ruzhev, chairman of the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee spoke at the session.

Visits Pernik Okrug 25 Mar

AU251110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has arrived in Pernik Okrug on a visit. Accompanied by Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug party committee, and by other okrug leaders, he visited the construction site of the combine for heavy machinebuilding which is being built near the town of Radomir. At a meeting with the leadership of the combine, Comrade Grisha Filipov was acquainted with the state of the building and assembly works and with the production capacities that have already been commissioned.

MILITIA VOLUNTARY DETACHMENTS WORK ASSESSED

AU221347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on meeting of voluntary detachments helping the People's Militia organs, held in Sofia on 19 March]

[Text] "A worthy and efficient assistant of the People's Militia" — this is how the activities of the voluntary detachments were assessed at a meeting of the detachments' aktiv held on 19 March at the Sofia "Georgi Kirkov" Hall. The prevention of a great number of crimes, the catching of criminals, an active struggle for road safety and against the squandering of socialist property and violations of economic order — these are the essential characteristics of the effective preventive work accomplished by 1,100 voluntary detachment members and of approximately 4,000 people who are cooperating with the traffic control authorities.

Ivan Stavrev, commander of the Sofia voluntary detachments staff, read a report on the results of competition among the voluntary detachments members in Sofia in 1981. The report assessed the work accomplished during the period under review and mapped out the basic tasks stemming from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress in connection with the transformation of our capital into a model city.

Following this, awards were distributed to city rayons, detachments, individual commanders and detachment members who have distinguished themselves.

CSSR-USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS IN PRAGUE

LD250038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The Seventh General Assembly of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce began today in Prague. An assessment was made of the results of the past 3 years, and tasks up to the year 1980 [as heard] were outlined. It is attended by representatives of 186 Czechoslovak production enterprises and foreign trade organizations, and 43 USSR foreign trade associations.

Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of foreign trade, mentioned the important role of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in the development and enhancement of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade, which during the past 5-year plan has reached the value of R29 billion and in the years 1981-1985 will rise by a further 36 percent. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Boris Borisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, paid tribute to the contribution made by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in the further expansion of the international socialst division of labor, particularly in respect of production specialization and cooperation.

JAKES DEPARTS FOR VIETNAMESE CP CONGRESS

LD250032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, flew out from Prague today for Hanoi. At the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party it will take part in that party's fifth congress.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES 12TH INDIAN CP CONGRESS

LD250356 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Mar (CTK correspondent) — The important role played by the foreign policy of India, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment, was appreciated by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin on the 3rd day of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India in Banaras Wednesday.

He noted that the congress is taking place in a complex international situation when the most aggressive imperialist circles are constantly threatening the positive results attained in the process of detente in the 1970's.

Greeting the Indian communists on behalf of General Secretary Gustav Husak and all Czechoslovak communists Josef Halvin highly praised the report on the political situation and activity of the party presented to the congress. He described it as a deep analysis of the Indian society and the international situation, as well as of the party activity and its goals in the coming period.

"We firmly believe that your 12th congress will be a significant milestone on the road to uniting all democratic, progressive anti-imperialist forces in the fight for the implementation of basic social and economic changes...Uniting the left and democratic forces of the country is a very demanding task, but it represents an indispensable step in India's progress towards building up a new and socially equitable society — socialism", Josef Havlin stated at the congress.

OVCHARENKO EXTOLS INTERNATIONALISM, ATTACKS PCI

AU241340 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19, 20 and 23 Mar, on page 6 in each instance, carries in three installments a 4,800-word article by Prof Nikolay Ovcharenko, doctor of sciences, on "the importance and role of proletarian and socialist internationalism."

In the 1,700-word first installment of the article, entitled "Source of Knowledge and Revolutionary Transformations," the author first notes the growing importance of international solidarity with and support for national liberation and revolutionary movements in the present world situation and the crucial role played by communists in this process.

In the body of this first installment, he then deals with the prominent place ascribed to "proletarian internationalism" in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and discusses in this context the founding of the First International in 1864 and the founding of the Communist International in 1919.

Turning to the present role of proletarian internationalism, Ovcharenko asserts that it is "no collection of dogmas and ossified doctrines" but "one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism and the communist and workers movement" and "the most important principle" in the policy of the socialist countries and their communist parties.

Ovcharenko goes on to say: "At the beginning of the seventies bourgeois propaganda and revisionists from right and left began a new crusade against proletarian internationalism, proclaiming it 'outdated' and 'out of tune' with the new conditions. Revisionist groups in some communist parties began to preach so-called 'new internationalism,' which is essentially aimed at subverting the communist movement's unity, liquidating proletarian solidarity between real socialism and the international workers movement, and evoking disunity among the communist parties of Western countries. The exponents of the 'new internationalism' were trying to dissolve the class-conscious movement of the workers class in a mass democratic movement made up of diverse social and class forces and thereby to reprive it of class independence. The deviation from proletarian internationalism has resulted in revisionism in the area of Marxist-Leninist theory, in loss of political influence on the masses, and in growing nationalist tendencies. The ultimate consequences of such a course are borne out above all by the positions of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on many vitally important problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory and policy."

The second, 1,300-word installment of Ovcharenko's article, entitled "The Driving Force in Strengthening Socialism," discusses the "new dimension" of proletarian internationalism -- socialist internationalism. With the founding of the socialist community internationalism ceased to be merely an element of the policy of communist parties but became a principle of state policy. This represents, according to Ovcharenko, "a tremendous step forward" because socialist internationalism is "internationalism in action." Ovcharenko refers in this context to the socialist countries' solidarity with and support for the revolutions in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique and other countries and to their present assistance to Poland." It is not difficult to imagine what course the events in People's Poland would have taken if the countries of the socialist communist movement did not render to this country multifaceted assistance, if they assumed the position of the PCI leadership, a position that leads, in fact, to liquidating socialism in the Polish People's Republic," he says.

Further on in his article, Ovcharenko asserts that in a socialist society there is no discrepancy between the people's national and international interests and, to illustrate the point, dwells on the advantages derived by the socialist countries from their economic and political cooperation in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Concluding the second installment of his article, Ovcharenko cites the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet Constitution, which define socialist internationalist as one of the mainstays of Soviet foreign policy.

The third and last, 1,800-word installment of the Ovhcarenko article is headlined "Tested Weapon of the Revolutionary Movement." It opens by emphasizing the need for "international solidarity of all segments and social forces of the world revolutionary process, and for enhancing the unity and deepening the cooperation of communists in solving the growing international tasks."

According to Ovcharenko, today it is not possible to speak about some sort of purely national tasks of communists in the individual countries; this task is always, in one way or another, linked with the struggle for solving wide-ranging international tasks." Giving an example, Ovcharenko links the struggle for improving the social conditions of the working people in the capitalist countries with the international struggle against the arms race and the military-industrial complex, which "directly jeopardize the working people's existence and their rights."

Ovcharenko goes on to cite at length the final document of the 1976 Berlin meeting of European communist and workers parties, paying special attention to passages in which the participants dealt with the international aspects of the struggle for socialism and described the world socialist system as a crucial factor in the struggle for peace and progress.

Speaking about the implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the "full and comprehensive utilization of the possibilities of solidarity," Ovcharenko notes that it is the subject of "sharpest ideological and political struggle." "Marxist-Leninists" must wage this struggle on two fronts, according to the author, outside as well as within the international workers movement.

He says in this context: "Among the many anticommunist concepts we can point to the so-called 'Eurocommunist' theory. Its most important attributes are anti-Sovietism and camouflaged nationalism. Its class goal is to discredit real socialism and proletarian internationalism, to pit the struggle for socialism of the workers class in the countries of Western Europe against the historical path of the nations of Eastern Europe, which turned socialism from a theory and a political movement into reality, and to sow discord in the international communist movement.

"It is no coincidence that the imperialist propaganda of 'Eurocommunism' [as published] is supported also by the present Beijing successors of Maoism. They share with 'Eurocommunism' the typical anti-Sovietism, the old course aimed at a split in the communist movement and against the democratic and national liberation movement, and the ganging up on the basis of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, including the South African and the Zionist regimes, and the most conservative antidemocratic forces in capitalist Europe and the United States."

Having cited Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress about the obligation of Marxist-Leninists to defend proletarian internationalism, Ovcharenko says in conclusion: "Various 'revivalists' of proletarian internationalism have suffered more than one defeat in history. They are, in fact, drifting into the camp of the enemies of peace and socialism. That is evidenced also by the present attitudes the PCI leadership has adopted toward many problems of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement and toward the experiences and tasks of world socialism. The substance of such attitudes rests in the gradual deviation of the PCI leadership from revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The course of the PCI leadership constitutes direct assistance to imperialism and all forces inimical to social progress and the struggle for peace."

SLOVAK APPEAL FOR MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF LAND

AU231015 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Appeal of the Minister of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, (SSR) and of the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Every Inch of Soil Must be Utilized" -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- In recent years, agricultural raw materials and food have been acquiring an ever increasing political strategic importance on a global scale.

Therefore, the program of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in the production of food and agricultural raw materials, set by the CPCZ, is an inevitable all-social interest. ITS SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT DEMANDS, as was emphasized at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session and the deliberations of the CPSL Central Committee, IN THE FIRST PLACE ON SYSTEMATICALLY IMPROVING AND CONSISTENTLY UTILIZING EVERY INCH OF LAND -- EACH SQUARE METER OF LAND SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL TILLING; that is, also the land within the premises of agricultural, industrial, cooperative and other enterprises and facilities, between towns and villages, or temporarily untilled land or plots unsuitable for large scale agricultural production. In many cases these plots not only are not put to the desired use, but are moreover fertile soil for weeds for miles around, a thing that requires considerable resources to destroy.

In an attempt to multiply the yield from the entire acreage and to prevent the aforementioned losses, THE SSR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD AND THE SSR MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HAVE ISSUED TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES, AGENCIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HOBBY GARDENERS AND SMALL ANIMAL KEEPERS A JOINT MEASURE WHICH SHOULD ENSURE TRACKING DOWN ALL FALLOW LAND AND ITS FULL UTILIZATION. The measure charges the agencies -- which the law on the protection of land makes responsible for proper tilling of the entire land fund -- with carrying out checks on how land is being utilized and ensuring its timely tilling. LAND FIT FOR AGRICULTURAL TILLING IS, ACCORDING TO ITS SUITABILITY, TO BE UTILIZED BY OWNERS OR USERS IN THE FIRST PLACE IN A LARGE SCALE MANNER. Enterprises, plants and other organizations should utilize the land on their premises for growing vegetables or fruit for enterprises' catering. IN OTHER CASES, ONE HAS TO PUT THE LAND TEMPORARILY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MEMBERS OF UNIFIED FARMERS COOPERATIVES AND STATE FARMS, OF SOCIAL HOBBY ORGANIZATIONS, ESPECIALLY OF GARDENERS AND SMALL ANIMALS KEEPERS, BUT ALSO AT THE DISPOSAL OF OTHER CITIZENS WITH THE PROVISO THAT THEY UTILIZE THE LAND INTENSIVELY FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. A written agreement will be concluded on the temporary use of land, which will stipulate the manner and duration of the use, as well as an adequate rent.

Special commissions, appointed by the national committees' departments of agriculture, forestry and water economy, will ensure the inspection of land and the proposals for its utilization.

THE INSPECTION OF LAND WILL BE DONE UP TO 15 APRIL 1982, AND THE COMMISSIONS WILL SUBMIT PROPOSALS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF LAND AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION, TO BE OKAYED BY THE DISTRICT NATIONAL COMMITTEES' DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER ECONOMY, WHICH WILL DECIDE ABOUT THEIR VALIDITY BY 30 APRIL 1982 AT THE LATEST.

When implementing these measures, the law on the protection of land and the instructions of the SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food on ensuring more intensive utilization of all land will be fully respected.

In connection with this, we are addressing an appeal to the national committees, agencies of the agricultural administration, industrial and other enterprises and plants, unified farmers cooperatives and state farms, schools, research and other facilities, organizations of the Slovak association of hobby gardeners and small animals keepers, organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union and the Union of Cooperative Farmers and all citizens TO UNFOLD AN INITIATIVE FOR CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTING THE JOINT MEASURE OF THE SSR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD AND THE SSR MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, AIMED AT TRACKING DOWN UNUTILIZED PLOTS AND UTILIZING ALL LAND. The success of the implementation of the joint measure depends, in the first place, on the activity of the local and city national committees, enterprises, plants and facilities, and social organizations, and on the initiative of the citizens themselves.

We believe that our appeal will meet with the full understanding of the appropriate state and economic agencies and all citizens.

THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS REQUIRES THAT THE CONCERN FOR THE PROTECTION AND FULL UTILIZATION OF THE LAND FUND BE CONSTANTLY IN THE CENTER OF ATTENTION NOT ONLY OF FARMERS BUT OF ALL SOCIETY. Comrade Gustav Husak's words at the 16th CPCZ Congress: "PROTECTING EVERY SQUARE METER OF LAND AND NOT PERMITTING ITS MISUSE, IS IN THE VITAL INTEREST OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY," are today much more urgent than ever before. Therefore we will all do our best already this year to harvest from the entire area which cannot be economically utilized.

[Signed] Jan Janovic, SSR minister of agriculture and food; Stefan Lazar, SSR minister of interior

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS PAST WINTER IN STRIP MINES

AU241307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 82 pp 1,2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Josef Trhlik: "Glancing Back at the Difficult Period in the North Bohemian Strip Mines; Winter Tested"]

[Summary] Most, 22 Mar -- The winter is the most difficult time of the year for miners at strip mines.

Currently, party and economic agencies are analyzing the effects of the past winter and the shortcomings connected with it in the country's strip mines, in order to make proper preparations this summer for the next winter.

It has emerged that the biggest problem is the inadequate reserves of workable coal. The reason for this is the delay as regards investment in the expansion of giant strip mines, in the first place of the Julius Fucik mine in Bilina, and the Most, Vrsany and the Czechoslovak Army's strip mines. The situation is further influenced also by the poor reliability of the machinery supplied, the shortage of auxiliary machinery and of spare parts for the giant machines and conveyor belts, and in some cases also by a poor standard of management and organizational work directly at the mines or of the general directorate.

The shortage of work gloves, garments and boots was mastered before the past winter began, but despite all efforts one has not been able to ensure suitable connections for the transportation of people to and from work. Thus public transport prolongs the time needed for changing shifts. But all this was known before the past winter set in.

The North Bohemian brown coal basin mastered -- on the whole -- the onset of the winter successfully. There were no unusual shortfalls in the coal production, and last year's plan was fulfilled by 98.7 percent -- at the cost of special shifts and immense self-lessness of the workers, however.

The long-lasting subzero temperatures at the beginning of the year affected the operation of the strip mines, but -- with a few exceptions -- no serious production breakdowns occurred. Work stoppages were caused by minor machinery breakdowns, and it emerged that the tracked vehicles in their present version are not up to extreme conditions. This also applies to the giant machinery deployed mainly in the overburden cuts.

In view of the general situation, a state of emergency was proclaimed in the basin on 13 January, with white and blue collar workers from various enterprises in the area and soldiers rushing to help out. Vulcanizers from the Puchov 1 May rubber works also were at hand, repairing faulty conveyor belts.

The situation at present is markedly improving and the daily coal extraction targets are being fulfilled. However, the removal of the overburden is lagging, and this could jeopardize the future results of the entire basin.

Many lessons have been learned from the past winter, among other things that the mines will have to be furnished with auxiliary machinery and the necessary spare parts, that work discipline will have to be reinforced, and management and organization improved.

COLORADO NATO MEETING, NUCLEAR DEBATE VIEWED

DW141445 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1014 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Horst Kaeubler report]

[Text] A U.S. spokesman has said that freezing nuclear weapons would mean a disadvantage for NATO. This statement, however, was made to exert some pressure. The U.S. Government expects the NATO ministers to reject Brezhnev's offer. Even before the Colorado Springs meeting began, the U.S. spokesman had already formulated the results of the conference, saying that Washington expects a confirmation of the NATO decision that cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Western Europe in 1983 as planned.

At the same time as Washington was exerting pressure on NATO states, U.S. Deputy Undersecretary of Defense Richard Perle appeared before Congress. He said that the new U.S. nuclear weapons systems cannot be the subject of Soviet-American negotiations because this would call U.S. security into question. Does Perle mean to publicly denounce those senators and congressmen who demand a nuclear arms moratorium as people who are playing with the security of the United States?

Dear listeners, regardless of what heavy artillery the Reagan administration uses, the great national debate which is increasingly strongly demanding decisions to end nuclear armament cannot be stoped here in the United States either. The Reagan administration is suddenly facing not just Senator Kennedy, the Democrat, and Senator Hatfield, the Republican, who demand Soviet-American negotiations to achieve an agreement on a mutual renunciation of the production, testing and deployment of all kinds of nuclear weapons. The White House must realize with embarrassment that this resolution has been backed in recent days by 171 congressmen. Not merely Democrats, but Reagan's party associates such as the Republican Senator Mathias are saying that the United States must urgently return to the negotiating table. The USSR and the United States must sit there until an agreement has been achieved on ending the nuclear arms race.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RECEIVES AFGHAN MINISTER

AU214425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a friendly talk in the Council of Ministers building Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and from Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

In the course of the talk, the guest said that he was deeply impressed by the achievements of the VEBS and combines of the GDR as demonstrated by the exhibits of the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1982.

Minister Paktin, who conveyed thanks for the GDR help in constructing the power industry in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in the just struggle against the counterrevolution, reported on the results of the first national congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Gerhard Weiss briefed the guest on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and expressed the readiness of the GDR to further support construction in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan within the framework of its possibilities on the basis of the agreements made, by utilizing, among other things, scientific-technological experience, as well as by exporting products of electrotechnology and electronics.

COMMENTATOR SUMS UP LEIPZIG FAIR IMPRESSIONS

DW221409 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's review of the past week's economic events]

[Excerpts] We have returned from Leipzig with a suitcase full of interesting impressions and inspirations. These really were days of exceptionally intensive negotiations and important business deals as well as of planning which extends far into the future. Even though I have been visiting all Leipzig fairs since 1946, I cannot recall so many ministers from countries of all continents ever having been in Leipzig. The multitude of official negotiations this time nearly gave the fair the character of an international trade conference. Visitors from 109 countries had come. In all contacts the foreign guests at the fair had an opportunity to reassure themselves of the GDR's readiness to continue and promote world-wide trade. And those who had come advocated the same view. Therefore, beneficial impulses to foreign trade no doubt will emanate from the 1982 spring fair.

Allow me, dear listeners, to cite from my notebook some examples to give you an inkling of the diversity of events at the fair. What is highly interesting is the deal on railroad cars concluded with France Tuesday. We import large numbers of special trucks, for example, tank cars. Deliveries will be made on a continuing basis up to 1984. Considering the existing difficult economic conditions, this is an important transaction for the French railroad car construction branch with respect to be full utilization of its own capacities. As far as we are concerned these railroad cars are important for the program of transport shifts from road to rail. This large deal is a systematic continuation of stable business relations over long years between our railroad and the French railroad car construction branch.

French Foreign Trade Minister Jobert in Leipzig voiced satisfaction about the favorable development of trade between France and the GDR which serves detente. While in Leipzig he negotiated on options for the future expansion of the mutual economic relations.

A product of our Fortschritt agricultural machine construction combine that attracted considerable attention at the fair is the new Type E 514 harvester-threshing machine which won a gold-medal award. Guenther Kleiber termed this new development a top-level product determining world standards in this class of harvester-threshers. Under the current 5-year plan the production of harvester-threshing machines will increase considerably; export options to both socialist and capitalist countries are favorable. The printing machine industry contracted many orders at the fair. The high-quality sheet-fed offset printing press of the Planeta plant was sold to the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Italy, Spain, the FRG and Portugal.

Again, the most voluminous transactions were made with our biggest trade partner, the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Antonov held many negotiations and thoroughly inspected the GDR exhibits. It also visited important supplier plants in the GDR such as the Erfurt combine for noncutting shaping technology and the Erfurt radio plant, the Leipzig telecommunications plant, the [Leipzig] foundry and machine building plant, the Kirow works and the Berlin machine tool plant in Marzahn which primarily produces machine tools for the manufacture of ball bearings. This plant exports 60 percent of its machines to the Soviet Union. Comrade Antonov was impressed by the performance of that plant and pointed out that the reliable machines from Marzahn exert noteworthy influence on the implementation of the Soviet Union's ball bearing program.

Federal Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff also visited the fair and inspected exhibits of GDR industry shown by works such as the Robotron combine, the Zeiss combine, the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the Erfurt combine for noncutting shaping technology. He had a talk with Foreign Trade Minister Soelle on the development of trade relations between the GDR and the FRG. The goods exchange between the two countries last year reached as high a level as M12.5 billion.

Danish Trade Minister Jensen, too, was in Leipzig. He drew attention to the good development of trade between Denmark and the GDR and emphasized Denmark's interest in the further enhancement of trade with the GDR which he called a contribution to the recuperation of the international climate.

Among the commodities which we ordered from the CSSR were 228 of the well-known Tatra streetcar trains which form the backbone of our interurban transportation system. On the occasion of this Tatra plant's 130th anniversary, the GDR will receive the 3,000th Tatra car before the end of this year. Meanwhile, this plant has been building a new bus which has been successfully used in Brno for a year now. This transport facility, which is economical and saves fuel, is undergoing a rebirth in our country as well.

This was the 35th time that Poland was present at the Leipzig Fair. The annual agreement on the 1982 deliveries was concluded between Poland and the GDR in February this year. The Polish exhibition was in keeping with the fulfillment of this annual agreement. The visit to the fair by Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gwiazda, who negotiated with Foreign Trade Minister Soelle on this year's goods exchange, also served that particular purpose.

Minister Soelle also received the head of the Indian office for fairs, Muhammad (Junus), for a talk during which a decision was reached on the expansion of the mutual participation in fairs. Director (Junus) voiced great praise for the international character and the technical level of the Leipzig Fair. His negotiating contacts included the GDR minister for electrical engineering and electronics, Steger, with whom he talked about the GDR's further participation in Afghanistan's electrification program.

NEUMANN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S RECEPTION

LD241832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (ADN) -- Scientists and doctors, representatives of the World Health Organization and other personalities were guests at a GDR Council of Ministers' reception in Berlin on Wednesday. SED Central Committee Politburo member Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy premier, Alfred Neumann, the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Dr Lothar Kolditz, as well as other personalities attended the meeting.

Alfred Neumann dealt in a welcome address with the alarming escalation of the international situation and stressed, "Together with all progressive forces in the world the GDR supports, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries peaceful international coexistence based on equal security." He described the latest Soviet peace initiative as "a great encouragement for all people of good will to speak up even more actively for peace, this supreme good."

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU241144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 March 1982 a man violated the GDR state border in the Eisenach area. The border violator was detained. He had no identification papers with him. According to his own information he is FRG citizen Klaus-Werner Budesheim. He was handed over to the responsible GDR organs for an examination of his identify and the details of the border violation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES IN BUDAPEST 25 MAR

LD251242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The National Assembly has convened in Budapest. According to the government's proposal, the deputies will listen to the report of the minister of justice about the state of codification and will debate the experiences up till now of the implementation of the 1976 public education act.

MAROTHY-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

LD240932 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Vietnam. The delegation is headed by Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The delegation will take part in the Vietnamese Communist Party congress which begins on Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD241312 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By MTI special correspondent Jozsef Meruk]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 24 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived today in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation of Malaysia, which is the first station of his Southeast Asian trip. He was met at the airport by his colleague Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie. Later in the day the two foreign ministers opened the official talks in the presence of Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Debreczeni to Kuala Lumpur.

On his arrival Frigyes Puja talked with newsmen at an impromptu press conference. He said this was the first foreign ministerial visit in the history of Hungarian-Malaysian relations. The Hungarian side expects the discussions to expand the good political and economic contacts. The forthcoming talks will cover, in addition to bilateral links, the problems facing the tension-ridden Southeast Asian region, Frigyes Puja said.

PAPAL NUNCIO ON UNDISCLOSED MISSION TO BUDAPEST

AU232002 Rome ANSA in English 1942 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Vatican City, 23 Mar (ANSA) -- Pope John Paul II today received Msgr Luigi Poggi, nuncio for special affairs, who in the last 8 years has carried out numerous missions in Eastern Europe. Tomorrow Poggi goes to Hungary, Vatican Radio reported.

It was Poggi, who as head of the permanent work group for relations with Poland, made the first trip to Warsaw after the imposition of martial law December 13. On that occasion he bore a letter from the pope to Warsaw leader Wojciech Jaruzelski with whom he had a lengthy talk. Vatican officials were keeping mum on the purpose of the mission to Hungary with which the Holy See has no diplomatic relations.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS U.S., USSR FOREIGN POLICIES

LD240948 Budapest MTI in English 0603 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 24 Mar (MTI) — The United States' policy of distributing favors or punishments and its efforts for world rule is a line "that seeks to create its own security at the cost of threat to others and thereby it compels its opponents to reciprocate.

This can lead but to one thing: mutual threat and equal insecurity" establishes a Wednesday commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

The commentary mentions that politicians from capitalist countries often talk of the Soviet leaders maniac sense of danger. "Though it is a limpid propaganda, it is worthwhile considering why such feeling (of danger) is attributed to them," writes the daily and recalls that after the October Revolution about a dozen capitalist countries launched intervention against Soviet Russia and after political, economic and what-you-want boycott, it took them decades to recognize the existence of the Soviet state. During the Second World War the Soviet Union suffered hugh human and material losses. It was no unwarranted concern born out of imagination, but hard reality. In contrast, in the course of its entire history the United States has suffered no attack, it has never been threatened by anybody and anything. At most the catastrophic policy pursued by its own leaders.

The paper says, the United States is simply unable to use even standards and cites numerous old and fresh examples to illustrate its assertion. Washington holds it natural to stage Safe Pass exercises in the Caribbean, but how would it react if, as its equivalent, the Warsaw Treaty were to move, say, around the Japanese islands with its warships? According to the USA, Libya is a centre of international terrorism, but -- as already well known -- it was not the Libyan planes that were discovered near the Miami Beach, but the American ones in the Sidra Gulf. Aerial shots made over Nicaragua by the U.S. intelligence were shown as something natural, but what would Washington have said if it were just the other way round: intelligence pictures shot over the American territory were shown in Managua? On two occasions the devilish machinery of nuclear alert got switched on the basis of faulty signals in the U.S. Army, but what would the world have said if such a thing had taken place in the Soviet Union?

After enumerating the above and other examples, the author establishes, the insane armament brings in tens of billions of dollars in profit to the monopolies. From here does the illogicality emanate directly that assesses equality and security in terms of the number and technical parameters of the nuclear and hydrogen bombs and missiles. It is as though nothing else -- (?like geographical) historical factors -- matters from the point of view of equality and security.

Finally the commentary emphasizes, the line followed by the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Treaty is clear: to attain truly equal security at the lowest possible level of armament, maybe to the extent of general and full disarmamt. For the time being it may seem rather Utopian, but it is worth mentioning here that the perseverant endeavors by the forces of peace and peaceful coexistence after all succeeded in bringing about the Helsinki conference whose very idea had been termed by many as an Utopia. Detente (?in our) days has brought about so many results and relief that, though the forces of cold war are currently in the upswing, peace has innumerable followers and warriors even outside the socialist countries which constitute the main force of peace."

FERENC HAVASI VISITS BUDAPEST ARMY BASE

LD232244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Ferenc Havasi has paid a visit to the People's Army. The party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary started his program at one of the Budapest bases. Accompanied by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, he acquainted himself with the soldiers' living conditions and with the tasks of the corps. Afterward Ferenc Havasi listened to a briefing in the Ministry of Defense about the tasks facing the People's Army, and then he held a consultation about economic-political issues.

USSR AGREES TO COVER '81 DEBTS, '82 TRADE DEFICIT

LD250818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Trade has published information that the Soviet Union has agreed to give us credits to cover our indebtedness which arose in 1981 and the debts which will be caused by this year's trade exchange with the Soviet Union. The total value of these credits will amount to R2.7 billion.

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR BOMB ATTEMPT ON MO MEMORIAL

LD241846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] A second year student at the Wroclaw Medical Academy will stand summary trial at the Silesian Military District Court for attempting to blow up an obelisk marking the memory of deceased functionaries of the Citizens' Militia. The accused allegedly placed a tourist bag containing explosive material at the base of the obelisk. It was defused by members of a patrol. The arrested student, Dariusz (Tarnacki), confirmed that he intended to blow up the obelisk. More explosive materials were found in his home.

PAP ON U.S. DELEGATES' REMARKS IN MADRID

LD241230 Warsaw PAP in English 0848 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (PAP) — The Washington administration has again publicly confirmed its desire to interfere in Poland's affairs using the same tactic it employed at the CSCE meeting in Madrid to wage a campaign against the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states.

Speaking at the congress commission for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe yesterday, U.S. Under-Secretary of State L. Eagleburger and the head of the American delegation to the Madrid meeting Ambassador Kampelman presented the American evaluation of the meeting.

Both pronouncements, but the statement by Eagleburger in particular, sounded like a prosecutor's indictment against the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states who, as he claimed, sought to torpedo the process of European security and the principles formulated in the Helsinki Final Act.

From the "indictment" it also emerged that, as the Washington administration saw it, the "East was attacking and rejecting all Western initiatives concerning human rights and the strengthening of security. "But talking about security, both speakers appeared to have forgotten that only last week the Reagan administration turned down the Soviet proposals on freezing nuclear arms race in Europe.

Informing congressmen of the assumptions the U.S. delegation was following through during the Madrid meeting, Eagleburger painted a picture of an aggressive, anti-Soviet tactic obviously not calculated at seeking agreement, compromises and consolidation of security, but one bent on using every pretext to lash out against the socialist countries. This time the processes under way in Poland proved to be good enough motive.

Eagleburger repeated what for weeks now has been said on various occasions by representatives of the U.S. administration. He said namely that Washington was ready to resume economic assistance for Poland once the situation in that country has radically changed, thus implying restoration of the state of affairs before December 13, which was so conducive for Washington's interests and its anti-Soviet campaign.

The U.S. under-secretary of state also said that the administration's tactic would not be changed and at the successive Madrid gathering scheduled for November this year the United States would come up with an unchanged programme. "We are not putting any preconditions, but we shall press for the autumn session to be used for making an analysis of the situation in Poland" said Eagleburger.

GORNICKI DENOUNCES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES

LD250010 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (PAP) -- General Jaruzelski's advisor, Major Wieslaw Gornicki said here today that "although one should not with recognition some progress towards realism and reasonable thinking over the Polish matters," in the West, yet one should not lose sight of the actions which he described as activities by "a dirty job department," meaning the American CIA and those who lend it a front.

In a nationwide TV interview right after the prime time news tonight, Major Gornicki denounced the United States, among other things for "a colossal bullyrag" staged over Poland in the Geneva human right commission, which he said, nobody sane can take seriously.

"Firstly, the United States should keep its mouth shut unless it ratifies the covenants on human rights, the optional protocol, the covenants on civic rights and the economic rights which have been rejected by U.S. Congress," said Gornicki, also accusing the U.S. of blocking in the international forum such issues as the crimes of the Pol-Pot clique in Kampuchea, or the human rights violations in the Republic of South Africa.

Meanwhile, with regard to Polish matters, the United States "shows itself as an embodiment of every possible virtue-legal, political, civil. I call this a dirty job department, for it can have no other name," said Gornicki.

POPE CALLS FOR 'PRUDENTLY' DEFINED DEMANDS

LD242330 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 24 Mar (PAP) -- Pope John Paul at a public audience in St. Peters Square today called on Poles to avoid (?inconsiderate) mass reactions and to prudently define their private and social demands.

The Pope prayed for "strength to work for the common good, for avoiding inconsiderate mass reactions for prudently specifying private and social demands and for a far-reaching insight into the future".

TANJUG REPORTS JARUZELSKI TO VISIT BERLIN, PRAGUE

AU250946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland to be led by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is to visit the German Democratic Republic next week.

During this short official and friendly visit, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council, Jaruzelski, is expected to inform the GDR's state and party leadership on results of measures introduced in Poland and gain Berlin's significant support for efforts to return the state of affairs in Poland to normal by degrees. In this, an exceptionally important place will go to further economic aid.

A great importance is being attached in Berlin to this visit by the head of party and state of a neighboring country.

After visiting Moscow, Jaruzelski is coming to Berlin first and then will visit Prague.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU241306 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[PAP report: "An Appraisal of the Fulfillment of Economic Tasks"]

[Text] The Government Press Office informs us that an appraisal of the way socio-economic tasks have been fulfilled from the beginning of this year was the subject of a Council of Ministers' Economic Committee meeting which was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The period of January and February this year was appraised and a prognosis of the way tasks are being carried out during the first quarter of 1982 was made. It was said that the rate of fall in production has been checked. This is clearly evident from the results obtained by certain branches of industry. The general fall in production continues to be significant in the manufacturing industries which are based on imported raw materials and other goods. The situation is better in the extracting industries, where it is necessary to maintain a high rate of coal extraction. Up to 15 March, 39.3 million tons of coal were extracted, that means 5.8 million tons more than during the same period last year. This has made it possible to cover industry's most important needs and to assure increased deliveries to buyers. Stocks of coal in industry at the end of February were lower than a year ago. The level of coal extraction achieved will also make an increase in its export possible. Coal exports reached a level of over 4 million tons up to 15 March, including 2.5 million tons exported to capitalist countries.

Signs of improvement have also appeared in the extraction of coking coal and the production of other raw materials such as lead, copper, silver, polyethylene, some agricultural machines and equipment tractor tires and hardboard.

In February, the food market calmed down. Thanks to the comparatively favorable situation in the procurement of livestock, the supply of ration meat was covered. An increase in the procurement of milk enabled greater deliveries of dairy products to be made.

An improvement has occurred in the collectivized small industries, where in February a 4.5 percent growth in production was achieved.

Despite the noted fall in industrial production during the first 2 months of this year, the drop in production in Feburary was already rather lower than in January (by 0.2 points), the level of employment fell by 0.2 points compared to January, the fall in work output was also checked by 2.4 points.

All these positive symptoms must be maintained in the economy. Yet at the same time, as was stressed during the Economic Committee meeting, they cannot hide the fact that the economy is still in a critical phase, emerging from which is not taking place everywhere to the best possible degree. A basic reason for the economic difficulties is the deficit in raw materials and supplies, caused in many branches of the manufacturing industries by the restriction of imports from capitalist countries. This often results in production resources being drastically unused. It is considered that the value of the imports of provisions during the first 2 months of this year was 43 percent lower than last year. In a situation like this, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee has instructed the minister for foreign trade and all leaders of the industrial government bureaus to stimulate trade with countries abroad, mainly with the socialist countries. This should serve to lessen the difficulties industry is experiencing with supplies already in April. The minister for foreign trade and the president of the Commercial Bank have been placed under an obligation to employ foreign currency reserves above all for increasing imports of provisions. The committee has also recommended that efforts to increase cooperation and increase the service processing of Soviet raw materials be stepped up. At the same time, all ministers have been placed under an obligation to increase exports by those branches of the economy under their control as much as possible in the immediate future.

The Economic Committee stated that with the drop in production, many plants and factories are still not undertaking sufficient activity to change over production, creative technology and the employment structure. They are still practising the old habits of heaping responsibility on people higher up. The adaptation of enterprises under the conditions of financial and economic reform is proceeding slowly, although the first positive signs have already appeared. Maintaining these positive signs and expanding them takes time, of course. The initiatives of enterprises in exploiting Polish raw materials should be included among the positive signs.

The situation with investments was critically appraised. The situation is characterized by a disproportion between the intentions of government offices and those of the enterprises as far as the extent of the investment program and the amount of resources that can be allocated to it are concerned. This could cause a further decrease in investments. The Economic Committee has placed the Planning Committee and the National Bank of Poland under an obligation to carry out a detailed analysis in this area and to form opinions which would enable a more effective use of resources allocated for investment.

An uneasy situation is developing in housing construction. During the first 2 months of this year, collectivized construction handed over 7,600 fewer apartments than during the same period last year. In connection with this, the committee has placed the minister of construction and construction materials industry under an obligation to urgently submit a program assuring that the target of 200,000 apartments to be completed this year is reached.

Discussing the situation in agriculture, the Economic Committee drew attention to the need to ensure supplies of the necessary quantities of fertilizers for sowing and of plant protection agents, and also spare parts, tires and fuel.

The Economic Committee decided to appoint a team to work out a bill concerning the fuel and energy industry.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PLAN OBJECTIVES

LD242348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The correction of the downward trends in the economy and the consolidation of activities contributing to economic development are the major objectives of the central plan for the second quarter of this year. This topic was debated at a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Madej.

Further Details

LD250652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, a session has taken place in Warsaw of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, devoted to a discussion on the general assumptions of the draft quarterly plan for the second quarter of this year.

The goal of the plan, which was presented by the chairman of the Planning Committee at the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, is to overcome the declining trends in the economy and to consolidate the impulses acting in favor of initiating its movement forward.

Given the bad results in housing constuction in the first quarter, the committee ascertained that that task adopted in the program for this year for handing over 200,000 apartments must be implemented. In connection with this, the minister of construction and the construction materials industry, as well as the voivodas, have been committed to assuring the proper expolitation of the capabilities of construction enterprises, housing factories, and works producing building materials.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, accepting the draft plan, stressed that the necessity of defining the tasks for short quarterly periods of time is justified at present. The tasks contained in the plan for the second quarter must constitute definite guidelines for our resources. The next short-term plans should already encompass 6-month periods.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU241511 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 82 p 3

[PAP report: "Against the Corruption of Minors, and Crimes By Them"]

[Text] The Government Press Office informs us that a meeting of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee took place on 18 March, chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. Deputy Premier Prof Edward Kowalczyk also took part. The committee acquainted itself with the current sociopolitical situation in the country. The draft of a law concerning the manner of dealing with minors was discussed.

Under martial law, issues concerning preventing and fighting against the corruption of minors, and crimes committed by them, have been made subject to special regulations in the criminal code. The regulations of the interwar period, dated 1928 to 1932, are still in force, and they are not adapted to the conditions and needs of today. The number of minors against whom criminal proceedings have been held appears to be falling, taking the last few years into account: It fell from 60,000 persons in 1971 to 38,000 in 1981. However, at the same time circumstances are arising which point to a considerably stronger degree of corruption in those minors appearing before the courts. This covers crimes committed by minors acting in organized bands or under the influence of alcohol, and frequent returns to crime despite the previous application of corrective measures.

The activities foreseen in the draft of the law embrace minors threatened with being corrupted and also those who have actually committed a crime. The draft assumes that parents are the first and chief upbringers of the young generation, and bear responsibility as a result. That is why it is also proposed to introduce sanctions against those parents who neglect their parental responsibilities. These sanctions would be, for example: informing one's workplace of failure to observe parental duties, a fine, forcing the guilty parent to put right the damage done by the minor, and burdening him with the costs of the legal proceedings.

The projected law gives only family courts the right to make binding decisions in important matters concerning a child. These courts will sit in cases where a minor over 13 years of age, but under 17, has committed a crime, or who has been seriously threatened with being corrupted or by his conduct shows signs of corruption.

The measures foreseen against minors, the range of which has been considerably widened, are of a preventive and corrective nature. Yet their application will be purely for the minor's own good and will depend on the degree he has to be corrected. In the most serious cases, the court's decisions will be made with the participation of assessors. The new corrective measures foreseen by the bill make possible effective action against minors in their own home setting and with the wide support and help of the social aktivs.

The committee also made a preliminary discussion about a bill to define ways of dealing with persons of age who avoid work and study.

The committee gave a positive opinion of a draft resolution by the Council of Ministers on the subject of services by the workers vacation fund.

Under the conditions of economic reform and the self-financing of enterprises, the costs of organizing vacations and course of treatment in sanatoriums for pensioners have gone up considerably. Preliminary calculations show that the average cost of a 14-day vacation has gone up from 2,100 zloty to 6,000 zloty. In a situation like this, determining the maximum amount to be repaid for vacations and courses of treatment in sanatoriums by pensioners has become an urgent task. Therefore, it has been decided to continue subsidizing the services of the workers vacation fund. State funds will be used to pay the remainder of the costs of vacations for pensioners -- around 100,000 a year -- as well as for bookings in sanatoriums -- 50,000 a year -- and treatment vacations -- 75,000 a year.

However, questions connected with the increase in the costs of rest vacations booked by work enterprises or individually will be examined during the next meeting of the Council of Ministers' Socioeconomic Committee.

SOCIOECONOMIC TOPICS DOMINATE 25 MAR SEJM SESSION

Agenda Noted

LD242030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Report by Sejm correspondent]

[Text] Tomorrow, a 2-day plenary session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opens. Two government representatives are expected to deliver speeches at the beginning of the session. A report on the problems concerning foreign policy will be presented by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, and a report on the situation in agriculture will be discussed by Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki.

Legislation connected with agriculture will be the topic of the second part of the session. It is difficult to compare the importance of the new bills but I would like to draw your attention to the proposed new wording of Article 131 of the Civil Code, which stresses that the Polish People's Republic guarantees complete protection for individual peasant farms which constitute a firm factor of the socioeconomic system of the Polish People's Republic. Restrictions in the purchase and sale of the so-called agricultural property will be applied only in essential areas; naturally, it cannot take place spontaneously. The new bill repeals numerous regulations in the turnover of agricultural property, and avoids regulations which are too economically radical.

At the session government draft bills will also be presented on the protection of agricultural and forest land, as well as on land integration. Land that can be used for agriculture has been constantly decreasing; in the last 20 years we have lost 1.5 million hectares. The new bill promotes the more successful protection of land, greater responsibility of industrial enterprises for soil damage, and the obligation for land recultivation by all who cause even partial damage. In short, the new bill aims to create legal principles which will make possible the best use of these 19 million hectares of arable land.

The draft bill on the integration of agricultural and forest land will reduce legislation, make it easier for parish executives to implement integration, and increase their powers. The draft bill will also introduce free integration at the request of individual farmers; so far the free integration of land has been done only for official use.

There are very important changes in the civil procedure code; they abolish unequal treatment of individual and socialized farming, and abolish privileges of cooperative and state farms granted regardless of performance. Thus, all farmers -- individual, cooperative and state -- will be equally treated by the law.

Constitutional changes -- probably to be discussed on Friday -- will come under the agenda entry dealing with state tribunals and the Constitution.

The draft bill on the standardization of the terms of office of peoples councils at all levels proposes that elections for the Sejm and peoples councils will be held at the same time.

The draft bill on establishment of a Sejm socioeconomic council will also be discussed.

Czyrek Presents Report

LD251214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The 2-day session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has begun. Its first part is devoted to the foreign policy of our country. The government report on this subject is being presented by Minister Jozef Czyrek. The next item on the agenda will deal with agriculture. Minister Jerzy Wojtecki will deliver a government report on the current situation in agriculture.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

New Association Registered

LD241232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic was registered today in the city offices in Warsaw. The association is a national organization with headquarters in Warsaw. With the registration the association acquires legal status.

Paper Criticizes Bratkowski

LD242116 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) — The Polish party paper TRYBUNA LUDU today said that Stefan Bratkowski's informal press conference for foreign correspondents yesterday proved one thing: that the president of the dissolved Polish Journalists' Association "has learnt nothing since December 13. He is still there launching appeals, evaluating others and generously spreading advice. He still feels the man of providence."

His advice given last year proved that simplicity need not be a sign of genius, the paper added. "Foreign debt? No problem. We'll just declare we are not going to repay it. Inflation? Big deal, if everybody deposits his savings account book with Lech Walesa the matter will be solved."

Referring to Bratkowski's hope voiced yesterday that the world public opinion would become interested in definitely internal Polish affairs, TRYBUNA LUDU said it was amazing how people who terrified us until recently with the spectre of a foreign intervention now invite such intervention with the greatest of ease." [sentence as received]

Dismissing Bratkowski's "revelations" as "rubbish" TRYBUNA LUDU charged that this was precisely the stuff all anti-Polish centers abroad dreamt of. "This is not merely a personal matter," the paper said.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU241643 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "The Association of Polish Journalists Has Been Dissolved"]

[Text] By decision of the mayor of Warsaw, the Association of Polish Journalists has been dissolved.

The Decision

On the basis of Article 16 coupled with Article 24 of the decree issued by the president of the Polish Republic on 27 October 1932 -- the Act on Associations (Dziennik Ustaw No. 94, item 808 with subsequent amendments) -- I dissolve herewith the association registered in the office of the capital city of Warsaw under the name of the Association of Polish Journalists, File No 318.

The Justification

After the extraordinary congress in 1980, the Association of Polish Journalists did not pursue its fundamental statutory goals within the scope and in the ways fixed for its activity, and took steps contributing toward dismantling state and public institutions for public information, toward disintegrating the journalist community, and restraining journalists in the performance of their tasks in the socialist state.

[Signed] Div Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, Mayor of Warsaw.

With the imposition of martial law, the activity of many public, trade and creative associations has been suspended. In recent weeks, a number of them have resumed their activities with the consent of the authorities. The others, including the Association of Polish Journalists, have remained suspended on the strength of the decree issued by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic on 12 December 1981.

A journalist trade and creative organization, in its activity, should pursue the goal of integrating the journalist community around objectives dictated by the supreme interests of the state, of normalizing life in the country, and of fostering the profession's public credibility. Many members of the governing bodies at the extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists in 1980 and at the subsequent branch conferences brought up the fact that that goal was not only missed, but the Association of Polish Journalists acted as a springboard for activities contradicting the statutes. That was particularly obvious at forums organized within the Association of Polish Journalists.

Some leading figures of the Association of Polish Journalists favored the so-called days without the press organized by Solidarity extremists, and they also backed the political opposition in its activity aimed at dismantling state and cooperative institutions for public information, and in this way the authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists broke the statutory principles and hurt the feelings of the majority of the journalist community. Some leaders of the Association of Polish Journalists usurped the right to speak on behalf of all journalists, disregarding many critical voices trying to bring the organization back from the wrong path which did not serve the professional and creative interests of journalists.

Since 13 December, there has been sufficient time to critically examine the past activity and to draw all the conclusions necessary to race the lines of civil activity and to join in the work for the benefit of the trade community.

People running the Association of Polish Journalists did not critically analyze their activity and failed to initiate the organization's rebirth on the basis of respect for the principles of the socialist state. On the contrary, some of them openly backed extremist antisocialist groups in their moves, and went so far as to publish materials containing tendentious accusations against the state authorities. Those materials were then used by subversive propaganda centers hostile to Poland. Under such circumstances, the Association of Polish Journalists could not have continued its activity in its present shape and under the present leadership.

Whereas the Association of Polish Journalists exceeded the scope and the means for its activity, set in the statutes, on the basis of Articles 16 and 24 of the Act on Associations, as of 20 March 1982, the Association of Polish Journalists has been dissolved.

The dissolution of the Association of Polish Journalists does not preclude the founding of another journalistic public and professional organization based on the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, an organization highly useful to the journalistic community and constituting an integral part of socialist public life.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak on Academic Milieu

LD241708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Discussion of the directions of ideological and political work in the academic milieu, which arises out of the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, is the subject of a debate today at a meeting of representatives of the academic milieus in Szczecin, in which Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part.

The participants in the discussion stress that the resolution of the seventh plenum and the draft ideological and programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting for and Where We Are Going", as documents reaffirming the continuation of the political line of the ninth congress, constitute a good basis for the consolidation and integration of the academic milieu around activities for the sake of the university, the region and the entire country.

In these times which are so difficult for the homeland science has to participate to some extent in extricating the country out of the sociopolitical and economic crisis.

More on Kubiak, Academics

LD250700 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in a meeting of Szczecin academics. Efficient organization and discipline form the basis of effective functioning of the state, it was stated during the course of the debate. Our opponents, knowing this, undertook various forms of activity aimed exactly against the discipline so that by breaking economic, social, political and family ties they could achieve their strategic target: takeover of authority. In such a situation, it was stated during the conference, in face of the lack of elementary factors of social discipline the introduction of martial law became inevitable.

Siwak Meets Railroad Activists

LD250428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the Central Committee Politburo, met the party aktiv of the Warsaw railway junction today. He answered questions regarding the internal situation of the party and the future of the trade union movement. He emphasized tht the ideological declaration "What We Are Fighting for And Where We Are Going" is of great significance in the development of party activities.

Albin Siwak expressed his strong support for a uniform industrial trade union stressing at the same time that the great majority of the public is of the same opinion. He had a chance to find this out during his numerous meetings.

In his opinion, trade unions should be autonomous. They should have the right and the duty to fight for the matters of the working class but at the same time, they should be aware of the limits of this struggle.

Siwak Writes in ZBOWID Paper

LD250336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] ZA WOLNOSC I LUD (FOR FREEDOM AND PEOPLES), a weekly of the Union of the Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], has reappeared again after a break of 3 and 1/2 months. This sociopolitical magazine deals with, above all, problems connected with veterans' life and activities.

The magazine's first edition this year contains many items which illustrate the social activities of the veterans in the period after the imposition of martial law.

Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski and Albin Siwak, member of the social committee for building the monument commemorating those who died in the struggle for the consolidation of the people's authority, express their views concerning the building of the monument in the paper. They are the patrons of the undertaking.

Romanik Visits Piotrkow

LD242340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Mining Committee headed by Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, visited Piotrkow Voivodship today. Members of the committee visited a mine which is under construction as well as the Belchatow power plant.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES PZPR DRAFT DECLARATION

AU241345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Anna Pawlowskia interview with Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary: "'What Do We Fight And Strive For' Is the Question Discussed by the Whole Party" -- date and place not given, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, at the seventh plenum you presented the draft ideoprogrammatic declaration, "What Do We Fight and Strive For." Having listened to preliminary remarks, the plenum in its turn advised that the draft be discussed by the entire party. Thus, after the ninth congress, this is the first wide, general exchange of views and opinions on the key programmatic, ideological, political and organizational subjects. At the same time, we are repeating in the party that its strength, unity and public influence originate in deeds, and not in words...

[Answer] It is true. All of use daily feel that words, even those most truthful and most important, have been devaluated, many of them have been worn out and deprived of any meaning. However, there are situations in which words are irreplaceable; in order to understand each other and to reach an agreement, people must use words. THUS THIS DISCUSSION IS, FOR US, NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PARTY ACTIVITY. The best proof of this is the fact that, after the seventh plenum, party cadres and organizations received both the draft declaration and a schedule for practically implementing the plenum's decisions.

[Question] You have used the phrase: "To reach an agreement." Would you specify issues regarded in the draft declaration as a platform for the internal consolidation of the party?

[Answer] Although the draft declaration is not long, it sets forth many problems of that kind. I will try to specify them. They are: WHAT IS THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE PARTY TO THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE NINTH CONGRESS, HOW DOES THE CONGRESS LINE WORK AND HOW SHOULD IT WORK IN PARTY LIFE; HOW CAN WE AND HOW SHOULD WE WIN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, AND HOW IS NATIONAL ACCORD TO BE BUILT; HOW SHOULD SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY BE DEVELOPED TO ENGAGE THE LARGEST POSSIBLE CIRCLES OF SOCIETY IN EXERTING POWER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST STATE; WHAT ARE THE MAIN TASKS CONFRONTING US TODAY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW, AND TOMORROW, WHEN WE WILL BE EMERGING FROM THIS PERIOD AND LIFTING THE COUNTRY FROM THE CRISIS; HOW ARE WE TO STRENGTHEN THE LENINIST CHARACTER OF THE PARTY IN PRACTICE, HOW TO SOLIDIFY ITS CLASS, WORKERS' FEATURES, AND HOW TO BUILD ITS IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL UNITY; AND WHO CAN BE A PARTY MEMBER, WHAT ARE THE CRITERIA FOR PARTY AFFILIATION, WHAT REQUIREMENTS CAN WE AND MUST PRESENT TO EACH OTHER.

[Question] In their scope, those issues are not second to the program for the precongress discussion which was held barely a year ago.

[Answer] Indeed, they do not. The facts must be taken into account. For obvious reasons, the precongress discussion had to deal with the past. Moreover, it was taking place under the pressure of forces not only standing outside the party, but also opposing it. That fact did not diminish its importance; on the contrary, that fact added to its value, because the discussion demonstrated that, despite everything, the party had sufficient strength, will and consciousness to resist and not to capitulate. HOWEVER, I WOULD LIKE TO RECALL THAT THE NINTH CONGRESS ITSELF WAS AWARE THAT ITS RESOLUTION HAD TO BE EXPANDED IN A LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM, AND IT CALLED FOR THE WORKING OUT OF SUCH A PROGRAM.

The sharp aggravation of the general political situation which immediately followed the congress hindered the proper assimilation of the congress decisions. The 6 months that have elapsed since the congress brought many new experiences, reappraisals and corrections. That period was by no means normal. Thus our interests, confirmed by life and by our errors, which occurred, too, must now be reconsidered so that we can move forward better, more efficiently and more consciously. This opinion emerged immediately after 13 December 1981, not only in the Central Committee leadership, but also voiced by many large workers' party organizations. IN THIS SENSE WE INTEND TO REGARD THE DECLARATION AS A SPECIFIC LINK BETWEEN THE NINTH CONGRESS DECISIONS AND THE LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM, AS A SYNTHESIS OF THE CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENTS.

[Question] The seventh plenum strongly emphasized that the draft declaration had to be evaluated by the entire party, by all basic party organizations, and that it had to be regarded as a "basis for discussion." Was that postulate, in your opinion, dictated by the eagerness to observe the principles of internal party democracy, or by the critical evaluation of the draft declaration?

[Answer] In my opinion, both considerations were valid, but mainly the first one. After all, the team working on the draft was guided by the need to provide a basis for discussion. I am deeply convinced that the discussion will bring the draft declaration closer to the needs of the party and country, will define many theses, and will turn the draft declaration into an authentic party property. Only then will this document be able to perform its role.

THAT IS PRECISELY WHY IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO MAKE THE DISCUSSION AS GENERAL AS POSSIBLE, TO ENGAGE REALLY ALL BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN IT, AND TO ENCOURAGE ALL PARTY MEMBERS TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN IT. THAT IS WHY THE SUCCESS OF THE WHOLE MATTER DEPENDS ON THE SINCEREITY, OPENNESS AND HONESTY OF THE DISCUSSION, ON OBTAINING TRUE OPINIONS. IN THIS WAY, THE DISCUSSION ITSELF MAY AND SHOULD PERFORM AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR RANKS. OPTIMALLY, THE DISCUSSION SHOULD GIVE EACH PARTY MEMBER THE OPPORTUNITY TO ANSWER, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIMSELF AND OF HIS COMRADES, THE QUESTION: AS A TANGIBLE INDIVIDUAL, WITH MY LIFE EXPERIENCE AND WITH MY WORLD OUTLOOK, AM I ABLE TO ACCEPT SUCH A PARTY PROGRAM AS MY OWN, DO I WANT AND AM I ABLE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM IN MY PARTY ORGANIZATION AND IN MY COMMUNITY, TO DEFEND IT IF NECESSARY, AND TO MAKE A PERSONAL SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO PUT IT INTO EFFECT?

[Question] What you mean is a sort of specification of the criteria for party affiliation which, notwithstanding the new statutes, are so insistently demanded by party members?

[Answer] Those criteria do not and must not differ or deviate in any way from the statutes. However, apparently there is the need to "repeat" statutory provisions, to translate the norms set forth in the statutes in a way indispensable for a document of this kind into a language that is closer to practical life, and to provide them with a moral interpretation. Just have a look how clear and strong, in the party as a whole, is the demand for moral purity, from common honesty to the difficult problems involving relations between morality and politics. While speaking -- in particular at the seventh plenum -- about the rebirth of the party, we had in mind ideology, organizational issues, offensive activities, discipline and democracy, the ways the party performs its leading role, and the party's ability to identify and to fight the adversary. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, WE FEEL THE NEED FOR THE MORAL REBIRTH OF THE PARTY, FOR ITS ETHICAL UNAMBIGUOUSNESS FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP OR, IF ANY ONE PREFERS, FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM. ALSO, THIS CRAVING CONSTITUTES A POTENTIAL FORCE WHICH SHOULD BECOME APPARENT IN THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT IDEOPROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION.

[Question] We also frequently say that, as a party, we do not have anything to conceal from the public, that we intend to submit all our acts to public opinion. However, we regard that discussion of enormous importance as an internal affair....

[Answer] There is no contradiction in that point. We do not at all intend to conceal that discussion. After all, this would be impossible. We regard it as an internal party affair, because this is what it objectively is. Moreover, there are always problems which must be settled internally, and this is probably understandable to everyone. However, basic party organizations are free to choose the way to discuss the draft declaration. They are free to discuss it at closed or open meetings, to invite to such meetings selected nonparty work colleagues, for example youth aktivs, members of the fraternal parties, and so forth. IN THE DISCUSSION, WE REALLY HAVE NO SECRETS.

[Question] In conclusion, let me ask you a question which is apparently formal: The draft has the subtitle, "The Central Committee's Ideoprogrammatic Declaration." The Central Committee has the authority and the right to adopt its own independent decisions....

[Answer] Of course it has, and this is really only a procedural matter in appearance. The document presented for the discussion is a Central Committee draft. The central governing body could consult on its document, particularly of such importance, with party organizations. However, in this case its intention goes even further.

WE WOULD LIKE THE DISCUSSION TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR CREATING AN IDEOPROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION THAT, IN LINE WITH THE WILL GENERALLY MANIFESTED BY THE PARTY, COULD TURN INTO A DOCUMENT OF THE ENTIRE PZPR, INTO THE UNDISPUTED INTERPRETATION OF PARTY OPINIONS AND ENDEAVORS, INTO THE PARTY'S PROPERTY AND SIGNPOST.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION PLENUM

LD242310 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- A board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) at its plenum here today adopted a resolution headlined "Socialist Poland -- ZSMP Tasks", which laid down a blueprint for actions to strengthen the ideological and political nature of the union.

The union hails with satisfaction the decisions taken at the 7th PUWP Central Committee Plenum, as it finds them a confirmation of the party's ability to act as the leader in the historic mission of getting the country out the crisis, it [words indistinct] the Main Board's introductory report and in the debate which followed.

Stressed was the union's link with the PUWP. Highlighted was also the fact that as an organization of young people representing many milieus, the union currently affiliating over 2 million members, has a chance to act as a spokesman for the entire generation and not for its part only.

PUWP Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski, who was present at the meeting, defined the full exploitation of the chance which the young generation provides for getting the country out of the crisis and promoting its further development as a "common obligation of political parties and the youth movement".

GUCWA ATTENDS ZSL MEETING ON PRIVATE FARMS

LD250020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Issues related to private farms was the main topic at a meeting of the United Peasant Party. Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa attended the meeting. It has been learned that it was necessary to set up a uniform agricultural policy for the whole of agriculture and treat all farms according to uniform economic criteria.

WARSAW PZPR-ZSL-SD LIAISON COMMISSION MEETS

LD241340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR, ZSL and SD Warsaw Voivodship Liaison Commission, has been held at the headquarters of the ZSL Voivodship Metropolitan Committee. The sociopolitical and economic situation in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship was discussed. Reports were exchanged on actions which are being taken to put a stop to negative phenomena in the economy which adversely influence the public. The clearly noticeable improvement in cooperation at the level of party echelons was also discussed.

It was agreed that the hitherto principles for the functioning and the experiences of civic committees for national rebirth will be discussed at the next few sessions. The implementation of the guidelines of the party Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium concerning agricultural policy in Warsaw Voivodship will also be assessed.

OBODOWSKI ADDRESSES POZNAN FAIR 'SPRING '82'

LD241216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The national fair 'Spring-82' opened in Poznan yesterday. Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski saw the exhibition. He also met representatives of trade and producers. The meeting stressed that a very difficult situation exists in supplying the adult population with shoes and warm clothes. This stems from the present shortages of materials and components. Obodowski stated that the situation in this area should get better in the second quarter thanks to increased deliveries from socialist countries and to possible increased means for importing components from the second payment zone.

AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT FIGURES REPORTED

LD241336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] To begin with, a moderately optimistic piece of news from our market. The procurement of meat last week amounted to almost 29,000 tons which is 0.6 percent more than last year. More milk has also been procured. The procurement of eggs is still increasing. Last week it amounted to almost 99 million eggs which was 12 million more than the previous week. The procurement of grain on the other hand has dropped. Just over 12,000 tons of grain were procured. That is almost 5,500 tons less than the week before.

RADIO-TV COMMISSION CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES TASKS

LD250422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] The tasks of radio and the television stemming from the resolution of the seventh Central Committee plenum were today the subject of programmatic deliberations of the employees of the television center and the Polish radio station in Katowice. Wladyslow Loranc, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, participated in the deliberations.

The strengthening of the decisive role of the working class and its influence on the sociopolitical life and on the activities of institutions and authorities, the popularization of socialist patterns of behavior as well as socialist values and also active participation in the process of enriching the national culture are the most important duties of journalists in radio and television.

Wladyslaw Loranc stated that entering into a dialogue with the young generation is a separate issue which is of great importance for the employees of radio and the television. It is important to make the young believe that they are not a lost generation. The third program of Polish Radio which will be operating shortly will be used to these ends.

Wladyslaw Loranc emphasized the great importance of Silesia and its region and, consequently, the great importance of journalists in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS TRIALS, SENTENCES

Military Prosecutor Communique

LD241602 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published a communique by the Supreme Military Prosecutor's office. It states that over the last week indictments against 58 persons were referred for trial by military courts. In the same period military courts sentenced 38 persons and acquitted one.

Tadeusz Pawelek, railway worker of Kutno, was sentenced by the Pomeranian Military Region's Court to 8 years in prison, suspension of civil rights for 5 years, confiscation of property and a fine, and his workmate Leszek Trzcinski received a jail term of five and a half years, suspension of civil rights for 3 years, confiscation of property, and a fine. They were charged with stealing radio equipment worth over 260,000 zlotys from a railway car in a train they were driving.

The Warsaw Military Region Court sentenced Marian Mazur, former Solidarnosc member, to a tern of 6 and a half years in prison and suspension of civil rights for 4 years for continuing to engage in union activity, organising new union cells, and producing and storing for distribution leaflets containing false information which could provoke public unrest.

The Silesian Military Region Court sentenced Adam Goldyn to 3 years in prison for possession of two pistols without permission together with ammunition.

Moreover, over the past week investigations were started against 70 persons, most of whom have been placed under temporary arrest. Among cases now being investigated are those relating to university and high school students suspected of producing and distributing leaflets containing false information inciting to unrest and for organising criminal gangs.

Plane Hijackers Sentenced

LD241340 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] [No dateline received] The trial of Arkadiusz Hinke and Jozef Bentke, who were charged with attempting to hijack a plane flying from Goleniow to Warsaw -- an attempt which was foiled -- has ended at the Military Garrison Court in Szczecin. Hinke has been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, Bentke to 3.

Gasoline Thieves Sentenced

LD241350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Teh Voivodship Court in Tarnow has passed a verdict regarding the gasoline scandal which was uncovered at gosoline station No 516 in Brzesko. Fourteen agents and employees of the station, and oil industry agency employees and drivers were brought to trial for appropriating fuel valued at over Zl million between 1970-79.

The court sentenced the accused from 2-8 years' imprisonment and to high fines.

PAP CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON RFE APPOINTMENT

LD241730 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU described as "sensational news" the appointment of Zdzislaw Najder as head of Radio Free Europe's Polish section "because only recently the new appointee had worked as a CIA agent active among the Polish intelligentsia. Contrary to the rules of the espionage and subversion game, the CIA has decided [word indistinct] its intellectual ace."

"Born in 1930, a member of the Polish writers' union and former editor of the periodical TWORCZOSC, Najder has been living in the West since 1981. Since 1956, for more than a quarter century, he has been a U.S. intelligence agent also engaged in cooperation with British intelligence."

"Najder, without a mask now, is known to have rendered the CIA services in the political sphere. He recruited agents from among the intelligentsia and intellectual circles for cooperation with special Western services. He was also involved in military espionage, carried out observations of the Polish-Soviet frontier area and of certain sites around Warsaw," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

"Among his professional duties Dr Najder also counted inspiration [as received] and penetration of intellectual milieux especially men of letters, whom he used to treat to some "hot news" originating in the Paris-based monthly KULTURA which, strictly speaking, came from specialised Western special services. He was a Polish resident of the Mafia-type illegal anti-state organisation known as "Polish independence agreement." "Now, in the chair of RFE director, he will proceed with his subversive instruction work intended for naive prospective candidates for CIA scholarship holders."

In the same article TRYBUNA LUDU suggested that the likely reason why the former head of RFE Polish desk section, Count Michalowski, had to go was the fact that on 13 December crashing down came the laboriously prepared, costly-woven and unceremoniously implemented conceptions designed to destabilise Poland, push it onto the path of fratricidal confrontation, and turn Poland into a detonator of East-West relations in Europe. "That was the day which also marked the fiasco of calculations of the RFE subversive propaganda directed against Poland," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SCORES WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD241224 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI charged Western propaganda centres with making the future of the Polish trade unions a new theme for subversion against this country.

The switchover, the daily said, came at a moment when plans to have civil war in Poland were foiled and when economic sanctions proved ineffective as they failed to induce the fall of the Polish state, the paper said.

"In Washington and Munich, in the Voice of America and in Radio Free Europe they are aware of the fact that only a return to anarchy in Poland can make possible the implementation of the general assumptions of the American political and military doctrine, providing for snatching Poland out of the socialsit community, among other targets. Any method is good here, including the one of using the formula of 'free trade unions'," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said. The paper also said foreign instigators of political opposition in Poland show a special inclination to advertising the political strike, and termed them "exporters of the idea of political strike to Poland." The paper moreover accused anti-Polish centres with setting up in the West outposts for political subversion geared to trade unions in this country.

In another commentary, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that Poland, as a relevant link of the socialist community -- the mainstay of the world revolutionary process, has been among the chief targets of imperialist espionage and subversion, and, more recently, real psychological and economic warfare led by the United States.

"The CIA and other special agencies of the United States and some of its allies are deeply involved in these actions.

"Their chief purpose is to turn Poland into a factor of disintegration to disorganize the whole socialist community and exploit such a discouraging example, to discipline societies and governments of capitalist countries under the American aegis.

"Their purpose is thus to change the pattern of forces in East-West relations and guarantee to American imperialism a role decisive for the destinies of the world."

Referring to the above examples as setbacks for CIA due to actions by Polish counter-intelligence, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes that "a similar fate awaits all imperialist agents contrary to the assurances of safety and impunity made by their bosses."

TV NOTES MINING MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD250010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2105 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Matters pertaining to the construction of power lines and to the first Polish atomic power station based on supplies from the Soviet Union are being discussed in Moscow by Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry.

BELGIAN SERIES ON MARTIAL LAW VIEWS NATIONAL MOOD

'Mental Biafra'

PM221123 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Mar 82 p 5

[Part I of Claude de Groulart dispatch: "Poland in Uniform: Anger and Despair. Mental Biafra"]

[Text] "You know, sir, we are lost." A look of terrible distress came into the young woman's beautiful, big wide eyes. She was describing the night of 12-13 December in Warsaw. The arrests, the screams, the rifles drumming on doors, the friends you tried to go and warn quickly, for whom it was usually too late. And then the silence: Telephones no longer working, the radio silent, each person's solitude in face of the tank armada rolling through the streets. There was also fear — fear of civil war, the shots you listened for which finally did not come, because everybody felt naked in his solitude.

Today impotent rage has been added to the disarray, but without completely replacing it. It is the television which is the focus of anger, bitterness and rancor. "For 2 weeks they have plagued us with their great new idea: To restore to the soldiers in the elite group guarding the Unknown Soldier the square hats worn by prewar Polish soldiers — a derisory sign of a bogus nationalism intended to show us how 'independent' we are."

The television specializes in praising the good soldier helping the old woman to cross the road or the peasant to extricate his tractor from the mud. Those pictures alternate with pictures of athletic young paratroopers being trained in karate or close combat. But now and then a more threatening messages comes through, like the communique from the "Grunwald" organization, founded by a group of old anti-Semitic Stalinists to unite the party hard-liners. Grunwald calls for ties with the West to be severed, and that threat is sowing panic. For instance it is inducing panic in a young film producer who dreams of returning to Germany, Belgium or Britain where he was able to film during the blessed Solidarity era. He too refuses to collaborate. "All they can offer me is St Nicholas or the 'great, eternal themes' like Romeo and Juliet! And as for traveling, they may send me to film collective farms in Bulgaria!"

Quiet Stoicism

He and his wife are virtuallly out of money. He has no more at all and she is only receiving the 74,000 paid to her by her theater since she has been deprived of her actress' fees for television and cabaret. That couple also feel impotent rage, the choice between emigration and internal emigration. They too sorely miss the lack of prospects for a possible fight. Will they take the rocky road advocated by one of Solidarity's experts, interned but quickly released, who agreed to meet me out of friendship? "We only have the difficult path which I will call 'active stoicism.' We must find sufficiently strong and constant ways of exerting pressure on this regime to show it its isolation, but ways which are moderate enough not to spark off excessive reactions and intollerable outside pressures. The Ursus workers' daily minute's silence is one such way, as is the way in which the inhabitants of the small city of Swidnik near Lublin leave their homes en masse when the television news comes on, after first switching on their sets and turning the screens to face the street. But I fear our young people and an anger they will not be able to contain. For the time being that anger is being expressed in a crushing, destructive humor full of a crudeness far removed from the old, subtle jokes. The following is an example, and its crudeness is so revealing: 'Why does Jaruzelski have red lips? — because Brezhnev has hemorrhoids....'"

Of course, the boycott cannot continue. This eminent intellectual was summoned with a few others to the office of Mr Kubiak, Politburo chief of cultural affairs. The latter called on them to rally round in clear and even cynical terms. "If you boycott the press and cultural life, we will have to turn to nobodies, and you know what that means...." The unanimous reply was: "If we accept your proposal we will become nobodies too!" The interview misfired, much to the dissappointment of Mr Rakowski, who was present....

The Intellectuals' Remorse

The Polish intelligentsia's difficulty in offering prospects to those who are looking to them is partly due to their remorse, as this former POLITYKA journalist explained: "The intellectuals have not really played their role: In Solidarity's days we were unable to give the movement clear and realistic objectives. We failed in our role of providing proposals and definitions. We merely relayed a message which remained confused. This is our greatest source of frustration," the former Solidarity expert continued -- "The fact of having partly created our own misfortune. In the last months we were adrift, caught in a process of dangerous escalation: The government's vacillation and the economic disaster meant that many people no longer had anything more to offer than increasingly bold and reckless political demands."

The "lost" young woman mentioned before put her head in her hands: "When I think that on 10 December the Solidarity leader in Lodz told me fearlessly: We have nothing to fear: This government only exists on our sufferance.' Well, the reverse was true...."

Today the general opinion is that the objectives have to be very modest: the end of martial law, the release of the internees and above all spreading the truth. "We must continue to be the awakeners and guardians of the national conscience," a young painter, barely 25 years old, proudly proclaimed, returning to the passionate language of the patriots in the day of Poland's partitions. Strangely enough it was in a very old man that we found a glimmer of optimism. He is 80 years old and was formerly one of the glories of the system which he left amid great commotion nearly 20 years ago: "The state of affairs they have created is not tenable: It will suffer the cyclical upheavals which this system has experienced since its installation: A great upheaval every 10 years and a more minor one in between. The weakness of this system is that it cannot be reformed, at least not at its center, in other words the Soviet Union. It is a rigid system designed for the administration of an empire. And yet in Poland the game was playable. We lost because a generation raised amid intolerance could only show intolerant and extreme behavior when it wanted to oppose the system. And yet although the latter cannot be reformed at the center, it could have accepted peripheral changes. But it will experience new upheavals.... We will never change. Our history has been not only a struggle for independence but also for democracy -- a political system which Poland practised several centuries before any other country in Europe aside from Britain. It was, of course, limited to the nobility, but the nobility represented 10 percent of the population, in other words much more than the 3,000 Athenians in antiquity who "invented" democracy. I do not want to express an opinion about the short term. That does not interest me."

The Division of Families

In fact that interests few people. "I do not care a damn about their internal quarrels between real hardliners and pseudoliberals of the Rakowski ilk," the former expert added. "Neither has anything to offer. For the time being we have to survive, and that is the most difficult thing."

Of course, everybody is not prepared to take the path of "active stoicism." The system can count on a broad section of resigned people. Old people who are often unmoved by young people's arguments and whose age forces them into isolation with the television. For those who experienced the war and Stalinism, fear has paralyzing effects. "And then," the young woman added, "you have to reckon with all those who have gone too far in semicomplicity, semiacquiescence, services rendered and received, loyalty extorted under varying degrees of pressure...."

That woman is literally experiencing a family crisis. She tried to conceal from her husband that her father had joined the auxiliary Citizens' Militia, which has the job of giving a hand to the ZOMO [Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia]. But her husband found his father-in-law's armband by chance. A terrible family storm erupted. She told me her tragic story, in a choking voice, before stopping and concluding: "And to think that my father goes to mass."

Resistance Is Naive, Derisory

PM221141 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Part II of Claude de Groulart dispatch: "Poland in Uniform: Anger and Despair. A Derisory and Poignant Resistance"]

[Excerpts] "We have once again become the 'Land of the Vistula,' the name used to describe Poland in the days of the czars.... Hitherto 'They' were despised, we sometimes fought 'them,' but we also sometimes talked to them and it was sometimes possible, as in Gdansk, for us to stand up together and sing the national anthem together. Today that is over. There is silence. There is hatred."

The man who said that is one of the many people who have resigned from the party, and his departure caused rather a stir in his profession. "I slammed the door after the Silesia killings. There was too much blood on the party card. I left when my 20-year old son said to me: 'Since 1945 you have only succeeded in producing shortages and hatred.'"

A few hours later, in another district, we discussed the resistance. Our young hostess busily made coffee for us while her husband finished typing a stencil. A translator helped me make an impromptu translation of the pamphlets; some were printed and others duplicated. The anchor, symbol of the famous Home Army which launched the Warsaw rising 38 years ago was decorated at the top with a stylized "S" for "Solidarity." "Solidarity will win." On the other side was a short text: "A treacherous junta is occupying our country; we must defend ourselves! Let us form tightly-knit and well organized opposition groups. Their aim should be to struggle against the insolent lie of government propaganda. Let us distribute bulletins and pamphlets; let us copy them out to increase their number. Let us not be afraid of talking, of as many people as possible constantly talking out the latest events, the problems worrying us. Let us struggle against misinformation. The television is lying. Brothers! We were created to be free! Signed: KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee)."

I looked at that young couple, unafraid of producing in their home pamphlets whose mere possession could warrant 3 years' imprisonment. Another woman participant had wanted to bring me other documents. She tore them up in panic during an identity check. She had simply been carrying them in her handbag. "Yesterday evening," the mistress of the house told us, "some friends came from Szczecin. They came at 1900 hours to ask us where they could find duplicating machines. At 2315, just after the curfew, they rang the doorbell. We were dying with fright. In fact they were simply slightly drunk and could not sleep...."

Excessively Easy Prey

It is derisory and poignant. All those young people are excessively easy prey, like the 10 schoolchildren recently arrested distributing pamphlets. "Of course the crowd protects us," one of them told us. "They crowd round us in the trams or buses when we are stocking up bills or writing graffiti, but there are sneaks and informers."

Prospects for Progress

PM221155 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Part III of Claude de Groulart dispatch: "Poland in Uniform: Anger and Despair. A Half-Turn to the Left, a Half-Turn to the East"]

[Excerpt] A half-turn to the left (it would be better to say right); a half-turn to the East. The tone is set by the newspapers, radio and television. All Poland's misfortunes come from its tendency to look, beyond its immediate neighbors, to the West. General Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow provided an opportunity to repeat that straight out. The man who received me in the vast Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee building, none other than its boss Mr Kociolek, voivodship first secretary and former ambassador in Brussels, spoke on that subject at length.

"A few tens of thousands of Poles would probably feel better among you, but what can you expect, you cannot change a country's place on the map. We must find a system which satisfies our interests and those of our neighbors." Mr Kociolek was trying to be realistic. In order to convince me more effectively, he raised the old specter of "the German danger." Poles, like the Western countries, must realize that the German temptation exists for the USSR. Germany's division could well not last forever. The Poles must stop abandoning [as published] the pride which makes them denigrate everything that happens in neighboring countries. We have a great deal to learn from them, especially in the trade union sphere.

[Question] Are you referring to the Hungarian path?

[Answer] I am. It is probably toward that that we are moving. There can no longer be any question of trade union pluralism, which is a source of inefficiency and tension.

That was said in a pleasant but final way. The regime certainly seems to have chosen its option and abandoned a "triangular structure" which would have left a trade union baptized "Catholic" alongside autonomous trade unions and the former so-called "official" structure.

All the "good workers" interviewed by television advocate the single trade union solution, while adding that such a trade union would have to be independent of the government.

The Church: "Tell the Truth"

Is the regime counting on Lech Walesa and his supporters to play roles in such a play?

On that subject the most conflicting interpretations are circulating, based on signs pointing in different directions. Under pressure from the church the Solidarity leader has apparently abandoned some of the preconditions which he hitherto stubbornly maintained.

He has apparently stopped demanding that Mazowiecki and Geremek, formerly his two main advisers, sit alongside him and is now only calling for the presence of the others, those whom the church sent him, namely the members of the Catholic intellectuals' club.

Is it the fear of the confrontation constantly mentioned by Monsignor Glemp which is prompting the church to make concessions? Do the authorities feel the same anxiety? The picture is constantly being blurred.

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski and Ciosek, the minister responsible for trade unions, have seen Walesa and have made that known on television. There is also a rumor of a meeting between Lech Walesa and Father Orszulik, the Episcopate's gray eminence. There is, therefore, something in the wind. Nonetheless nobody seems prepared to give way on the essential points, not even the very cautious Polish primate, who took a widely noticed initiative which is attracting comment. The scene took place in Bydgoszcz. Judgment was being passed on the charges. Suddenly the door opened and the primate appeared in person. The dense audience fell to their knees; the accused did likewise; the military judges remained frozen on their seats. The archbishop walked forward and blessed the room and the accused. The colonel who was the presiding judge had to suspend the hearing. Bishop Dabrowski, for his part, went to the main internees' camp near Warsaw and told the detainees: "We are fighting for you." Of course, that committment has limits. The church is preaching level-headedness and realism to the young people. But, to keep its credibility among a flock in ferment, it certainly intends to use its right to proclaim the truth.

In the other camp the press in the fraternal countries has begun to criticize the Polish church. The priest from a parish 40km from Warsaw has been arrested for preaching against the military regime from the pulpit. In another presbytery one of the weapons allegedly used to kill the militiamen on the No 74 tram is supposed to have been found. Is this merely intimidation on the eve of decisive negotiations?

U. S. MILITARY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VISIT

AU241950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Over March 21-24, a group of cadres and students of the U. S. University of National Defence, led by Lieutenant-General John S. Pustay, president of the university, paid a visit to Romania.

The guests had talks at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defence, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" academy and the association of international law and international relations, visited the military academy, the central military museum, economic units and touristic spots.

AGERPRES DIRECTOR MEETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

AU241954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Beirut, 24 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Ion Cumpanasu, candidate member of the CC of the RCP, director-general of the Romanian News Agency - AGERPRES, now on a visit to Lebanon and Syria at the invitation of the Palestinian News Agency - WAFA, was received in Beirut by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Yasir 'Arafat was conveyed warm greetings and the Palestinian people full success in attaining its ideal of life in a national independent state of its own. During the interview, the highprincipled, firm and consistent stand of the RCP, of Socialist Romania was reiterated concerning the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East, just as the political, moral and material support granted to the Palestinian people, to its righteous fight for freedom and national independence.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial and friendly greetings. He also thanked sincerely Romania's president, the Romanian people for the manysided and steady support they have granted to the PLO, to the Palestinian people in their struggle for winning their legitimate rights, for the triumph of their just cause.

Yasir 'Arafat was highly appreciative of the friendly and cooperative relations established between PLO and the RCP, pointing to the decisive role of his interviews with Nicolae Ceausescu in the development of those relations.

Stress was laid on the significance of the collaboration between the two news agencies, between the Romanian and Palestinian journalists for a better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples, for the promotion of friendship and fruitful cooperation between them.

SCINTEIA: MORE BARTER TRADE IN EUROPE NEEDED

AU241330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES) — "The continuous, unhampered expansion of the inter-European economic collaboration is an important component of security and peace on the continent" reads "SCINTEIA" on March 24 in a commentary on the 37th annual session of the UN economic commission for Europe, that opened in Geneva on Tuesday. All revival of the relations, of economic cooperation among states, the newspaper stresses, would contribute to unburdening the international situation, to the creation of a climate apt to facilitate the resumption of the course toward binate and interstate understanding. It is important that all rigidity be avoided in the bi- and multilateral economic relations, that cooperation and understanding be manifest, that solutions be searched in common for leaving behind the existing difficulties, the mentioned newspaper also stresses, adding: The present session in Geneva is expected to adopt fresh measures for expanding the economic, technical and scientific collaboration among all the countries of the continent, and thus,

to become a true contribution to the lessening of the present tension, to the promotion of understanding and peace, of security and detente. On this line the reduction and gradual elimination of non-tariff obstacles and of all kind of discriminations from the trade exchanges, the liberalization of interregional trade, the renunciation of the use of economic sanctions in relation to the events in one country or another are of greatest importance.

Under the present conditions, when many countries are confronted with difficulties in their balances of payments, there is a need for an expansion of the trade by means of compensation, which is a factor for increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges, apt to ensure the means of payment for ensuring imports. On this line the commission will have to increase efforts for promoting the modern forms of cooperation, the Romanian suggestion concerning the foundation of a centre for the promotion of industrial cooperation, by the UNO/ECE in collaboration with the UNDP, remaining fully valid. According to Romania it is important that cooperation should further develop in the field of scientific and technological research, and that a passage should be made to the preparation of the all-European conference in the field of energy.

The enhancement of the role and efficiency of the UNO/ECE require that the present session be given a working character, focussing not on side problems but on the essential questions of the economic collaboration and cooperation among the participant states. It is only this way that the session can conclude in positive results, that steps can be made forward towards helping the mechanisms and structures of the commission to fit the continuously changing economic realities, the new demands of the cooperation in the relevant domains, established by the all-European conference.

As concerns Romania she participates in the session of the UNO/ECE prompted by the political wish and will to contribute, alongside the other states, to the adoption of concrete efficient measures for expanding the inter-European economic cooperation in tune with the interests of all the states of the continent, "SCINTEIA" stresses in conclusion.

BRIEFS

HYDROTHERMAL RESOURCES -- Bucharest, 16 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Some zones in Romania have been systematically probed in the last decades and that has led to the tracing of new hydrothermal sources. In the west of the country, for instance, almost 100 wells were drilled, of which 28 have a major power potential and 23 are of special balneological interest. The geothermal wells drilled in that part of the country have a capacity of 62 gcal/h, which means 42,600 tons of conventional fuel, but estimates show that in the next four years their installed capacity can be increased to some 300 gcal/h. With this caloric power, the fuel savings are of about 200,000 tons. Besides increasing the capacity of the wells, the researches are also intended at developing adequate, highly efficient thermoelectric power installations, as well as economic procedures to extract from geothermal waters alts and other elements. The wells through which water comes out at relatively high temperatures, of 83-84 centigrades, are already used in the district heating in some localities, in the thermal systems of industrial-type hothouses and economic units. In recent years, geological researches were also extended to the Romanian plain, Dobrogea and the Romanian Black Sea coast, where important sources of geothermal water were found. Some thermal springs were discovered and turned to use even in famous sea-side resorts, like Mangalia Sud. A national programme coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology has already been put into practice, which especially aims at tracing sources with high pressure and temperature, the devicing of remunerative procedures and techniques for complex, energy, chemical and balneological use. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Feb 82 AU]

USSR'S GROMYKO TO VISIT IN 'EARLY APRIL'

LD241718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in early April in response to an invitation sent to him by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council.

POLAND'S WOZNIAK VISITS, MEETS GRLICKOV

LD242224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is the principled stand of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) that the events in Poland are its internal affair. This was stated by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov during a meeting with Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee Secretary and Politbureau member Marian Wozniak. The Polish party functionary arrived here today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Grlickov stressed the Yugoslav communists' view that the Polish people, the PUWP and all socialist and democratic forces in Poland should find themselves and without foreign interference a way of reform for the socialist development of their country in accordance with its specific conditions. Grlickov and Wozniak positively assessed cooperation between the LCY and the PUWP and Yugoslav-Polish relations in general which are based on the principles of equality, non-interference and mutual respect. They also expressed common concern over the deterioration of the international situation which is making it difficult for Poland to overcome its problems more rapidly.

KRAIGHER DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NIGERIA 24 MAR

LD242044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher arrived here today for a four-day official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. At Lagos Airport he was welcomed by Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, accompanied by (?topmost) state and political officials of Nigeria. The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia arrived accompanied by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and by Yugoslav Government member Vuko Dragasevic.

Presidents Kraigher and Shagari will hold initial official talks today. As is learned, they will consider the most current questions in international relations, particularly the activity of the non-aligned prior to their summit in Baghdad next autumn. It is certain that one of the topcis at the talks will be current events in Africa, as well as Yugoslav-Nigerian political and economic relations.

Talks With President Shagari

LD250530 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2123 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Nigeria have stressed the need for intensified activity of the nonaligned countries with a view to improving the unfavourable international relations. This common assessment was set out during talks here tonight between president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Shehu Shagari. President Kraigher is heading a Yugoslav delegation which arrived here today on a four-day visit to Nigeria.

During their first meeting, the two presidents and their aides also discussed the nonaligned countries' activity in preparation of the next summit of their movement due in Baghdad in September. In discussing the problems of the African Continent the two presidents asserted their countries' full support for Namibia's independence.

Kraigher and Shagari also stressed the need for establishing a new international economic order. President Shagari expressed the conviction that the current Yugoslav-Nigerian talks would continue in the spirit of cooperation characterising the two countries' relations over the past two decades in reference to bilateral relations. President Kraigher underlined that Yugoslavia and Nigeria can serve as an example of successful cooperation between developing countries.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES TRADE SECRETARY ROTAR

LD241847 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt at noon today received Metod Rotar, Yugoslav secretary for foreign trade, and assessed friendship with Yugoslavia as profound and continous. "The two countries' traditional and close friendship, created during the life of Presidents Tito and Nasir, lasts today", President Mubarak said and added that it was "most important to develop cooperation in all domains, for which very favourable conditions exist". Metod Rotar familiarized President Mubarak with his talks in Cairo and with Yugoslavia's desire to develop cooperation with Egypt in all the fields, particularly in the economic domain. Rotar said Yugoslavia was ready to take part in Egypt's industrial development projects.

PRESIDENCY SESSION HELD ON DEFENSE ISSUES

LD241753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- A routine session of the SFRY State Presidency took place in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Vice President Petar Stambolic.

Several questions pertaining to national defense were discussed. The Presidency agreed with the proposal that when changes and additions are made to the law on service in the armed forces, an upper age limit should be introduced on the service of military personnel on active service. The law should also make it possible for the service of the people on active duty to cease even before the upper age limit has been reached, or for their service to be prolonged, with the personal agreement [of the officers] concerned.

The presidency discussed and approved the report on mobilization exercises carried out at the municipal level in 1981. It was noted that these exercises are an exceptionally good test of the defense capability of civilian and military structures of the municipalities and of their further defense training.

The Presidency also discussed some other questions pertaining to its constitutional jurisdiction.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY REPORT ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU242139 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 82 p 7

[R. Babic report]

[Text] Following the delegate discussion on the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo at the sessions of the Serbian Assembly chambers, yesterday the Assembly working bodies opened the debate on the proposed conclusions on this problem. As has been announced, the assembly is expected to adopt these conclusions at its next session toward the end of this month.

In 10 of its points, this document outlines the motives for and causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and, in another 14 points, the conclusions list the immediate tasks which must be carried out to eliminate the causes of and prevent a further emigration of members of these as well as some other peoples and nationalities from the province.

Equality in Employment

In the first part of the proposed conclusions it is noted that "the forced emigration of members of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples from the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a result of deliberate, organized and systematic activities of the Greater Albanian nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists over many years. These activities are a component part of the enemy strategy designed to achieve the basic goals of counterrevolution: undermining the basic achievements of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and the constitutional order...."

In the first paragraph, the conclusions propose very specific and energetic measures to eliminate as soon as possible all motives for and halt the process of emigration of members of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples. It is further stated in this paragraph that the specific and energetic measures should create the necessary conditions for the return of those who have emigrated but wish to return and enable all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo to live together without any obstacles.

For this purpose it is proposed that the self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations of all organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities in the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should specifically analyze, from the viewpoint of intranational relations, the employment policy and work relations and all relations connected with work. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to reeximaine and change the self-managing acts if they include any provisions resulting in an inequality among members of the individual peoples and nationalities as regards the fulfillment of their rights and obligations in employment.

It is noted in this connection that it is necessary to prepare the lists of those professions and work positions in which the knowledge of two or more languages is obligatory. The constitutional courts must play a special role in this respect: They must initiate the procedures of investigating the constitutionality and legality of individual regulations and general acts and adopt the appropriate decisions to ensure the quality of members of the individual peoples and nationalities in Kosovo.

Sanctions Against Responsible Persons

It is also stated that the assemblies of the socipolitical communities must reexamine the work of the justice, internal affairs and administrative organs and the omissions by individuals and by organs as a whole. They must determine in every concrete case any unlawful, negligent or irresponsible work of individuals or organs which in the final resort contributed to the forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. This paragraph of the conclusions especially emphasizes that whenever the responsibility of the individual organs or persons is established, the appropriate legal and disciplinary measures must be applied against them without exception. They must be held responsible materially and criminally, and other necessary measures must be implemented.

Several articles of the conclusions deal with the respect for and consistent implementation of laws, the Constitution and other regulations. Thus it is pointed out among other things that "the sanctions and other measures against the individuals responsible for failures to implement the basic principles of the Constitution, provisions of laws and other regulations must be made stricter and must be consistently implemented."

To normalize the situation in Kosovo as soon as possible and eliminate the anarchic position of the organs of authority in some individual cases, it is necessary to consistently implement the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as soon as possible.

It is proposed that "the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia make it incumbent upon the Executive Council of the Assembly to prepare, within the shortest possible time, the draft amendments to the appropriate laws and other regulations which will contribute to permanently ensuring the equality and brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities in Kosovo. For this purpose, the document says, it is especially necessary to reexamine the appropriate provisions of the criminal code, the law on civil litigation procedures, the law on internal affairs and public prosectuion, the law on relations of obligations and others.

The conclusions further stress the need for reexamining possibilities for just compensations and for initiating actions for compensating those citizens who have sold their property below real value because of the pressures compelling them to emigrate. The proposed conclusions also stipulate the measures by which those who have emigrated under pressure but wish to return will be given an opportunity to return to Kosovo.

It is also proposed to verify the pertinent facts and examine all reports, petitions and complaints submitted by the Serbs and Montenegrins who have been forced to emigrate or are preparing to emigrate from Kosovo, reporting that they have decided to take this step under pressure from the nationalists.

How Many Emigrants Are There?

The proposed conclusions in connection with the report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo which are being discussed by the Serbian Assembly working bodies this week also note among other things that it is "necessary to determine as soon as possible the number of Albanian emigrants in the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo." In this connection it is necessary to determine how many of these emigrants have not accepted Yugoslav citizenship and provide information on the conditions by which these persons have acquired real estate. As this article of the proposed conclusions says, it is known that the persons who are not Yugoslav citizens may not acquire or own real estate in our country.

Analysis of Emigration From Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja

According to the proposed conclusions in connection with the report on the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which are discussed by the working bodies of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia this week, the intranational relations have been undermined and the confidence of the Serbs and Albanians and other peoples and nationalities to live together has also been shaken in a number of communes bordering on the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, that is, the communes where a majority of the population is Albanian, and especially in the communes of Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja.

In view of the fact that it is mainly the Serbs who are emigrating from these communes because a climate of insecurity has been created there as a result of the attempts at counterrevolution in Kosovo, the conclusions stipulate that the Serbian Executive Council will make an analysis of the causes of emigration and that, on the basis of that analysis, the necessary tasks and specific measures and actions will be determined to prevent the emigration of Serbs from these three communes.

PRISTINA DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

AU242135 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 82 p 12

[Sh. U. report]

[Text] Pristina — The magistrate court has sentenced Naser Tabiruku, Ibrahim Huseini, Halil Zairi and Branislav Mirkovic to 2-month prison terms.

The sentences issued by Judge Zenel Hajdari were passed because, from 1030 to 1300 on 11 March, the defendants participated in demonstration and shouted hostile slogans.

LC GROUPS PREPARE FOR CONGRESSES, CONFERENCES

Croatian LC Central Committee

LD250412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Croatian League of Communists Central Committee held a session today, chaired by Milka Planinc, to discuss the draft report on the work of the Croatian League of Communists and its organs, prepared for the Croatian League of Communists Congress which will take place 13-15 May. The Central Committee also elected a delegation which will represent the Croatian League of Communists in the republican coordination commission for nominations, whose task will be to nominate candidates for the most responsible offices in the federation and the republic.

The final draft of the Croatian League of Communists' report was adopted after a short discussion and an explanatory speech made by Milutin Baltic on the basis of the public discussion in the organizations of the Croatian League of Communists. The text of the draft report will shortly be distributed among the delegates to the Ninth Croatian League of Communists Congress. The draft report comprises appraisals of the work and activity of the League of Communists in virtually every segment of society. The draft report speaks about the material and social development and building of socialist self-managing relations, the delegate system, the realization of the constitutional functions of the sociopolitical communities and the realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection. A separate chapter deals with the ideological, organizational and action preparedness of the Croatian League of Communists and the activities of the sociopolitical organizations. The report also contains appraisals of the state of information and publishing activity of the Croatian League of Communists, the Croatian League of Communists' activities in the field of foreign affairs and the implementation of the policy concerning our citizens working abroad.

Speaking at the beginning of today's session, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, outlined the main changes in the draft originally proposed. The chapter on the material and social development, Baltic said, gives a fuller appraisal of the economic situation. The public discussions provided additions to the report's appraisal of self-managing association of labor, especially regarding the association processes involving basic organizations, work and composite organizations of associated labor and so forth.

The second part contains improved formulations on the realization of the delegate system and the constitutional functions of the sociopolitical communities and also deals with the commune and the role of the republic in the federation. The public discussion also made it possible to extend the part of the report dealing with the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists, especially with reference to changes in the methods of work introduced to enable the League of Communists to adapt its work to the implementation of its tasks in the field of social relations in keeping with decisions adopted at the 11th LCY Congress.

Milutin Baltic said that a number of new formulations have been added to the final draft report on the role and activities of the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions, and the Federation of Socialist Youth. In keeping with the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference's decision "On the Composition and Method of Work of the Republican Commission for the Nomination of Candidates," the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee today elected 15 of its members as delegates to the republican nominations conference. The following were elected as members of the delegation of the Croatian League of Communists: Pavao Besan, Ivo Bilandzija, Magdica Hranj, Nikola Jurcevic, Nada Juric, Gordana Kosanovic, Rudolf Matosevic, Zorica Mitkovic, Rozo Papic, Nile Paripovic, Stjepan Rajek, Dejan Rebic, Agneza Superina, Dusan Suput and Branko Zigrovic.

Defense Secretariat LC

LD250030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The organizations of the League of Communists, communists and all members of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense welcome the 12th LCY Congress united and ready to follow the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito's precepts in a responsible and effective manner, convinced that in so doing they are defending the interests of the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This was stressed at today's election conference of the League of Communists organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In the period between the sixth and seventh election conferences, Maj Gen Vojislav Mikic, president of the League of Communists organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, said in his introductory report, the League of Communists organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense was active in the conditions created by the unfavourable political and economic situation in the world, the well-known political and economic difficulties in the country, Comrade Tito's illness and death and the nationalist counterrevolution in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This period was also characterized by the struggle against the destructive activities of the external and internal enemies. In following the developments in our society and the way they affect the army, the communists of our organization, Mikic said, have worked for the successful realization of the tasks and policy of the LCY formulated by Tito and the 11th LCY Congress.

According to Mikic, significant results have been achieved in this connection, especially in the field of the struggle for ideopolitical unity, moral strength, the further increase in the combat capability of our units and establishments and the realization of the main programs of development and modernization of our armed forces.

In the period between the two conferences exceptional attention has been paid to ideo-political work and Marxist education. The subject matter of Marxist education has constantly been analyzed in the light of the internal economic difficulties and the activities of the external and internal enemies, which has contributed, it was noted, to the further consolidation of internal unity and deepening of the conviction concerning our strenght, ability and readiness to defend the country.

Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the committee of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, also took part in the work of the conference. Stressing that major tasks lie ahead in the next 5-year period, Dane Cuic emphasized that Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army must be aware of the fact that the battle for economic stabilization and further development will be a long one and that they must prepare themselves for it. According to Cuic, the 12th congress cannot be expected to resolve all the problems. Its task is only to open up the way to solve them.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conference delegates were greeted by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Speaking about the problems of our socioeconomic development, Mikulic dwelt in particular on the question of economic relations with foreign countries. The solidarity of everybody in the country is essential in the present exceptionally complex situation, Mikulic said, because relations with foreign countries are our common concern. Stressing the complexity of the situation in the country, which has been brought on partly by the deteriorating international situation, internal economic problems and the events in Kosovo, Mikulic noted that the enemy was to be expected to put us under attack after Comrade Tito's death. In this connection he pointed out the escalation of the type of writing which denigrates the values of our revolution. I am not alarmed so much as puzzled by the fact, Mikulic said, that we have been taken by surprise, that we were left speechless. It has taken us a long time, Mikulic noted, to begin to oppose this.

Conference delegates today elected a new committee of 39 members and the commission for questions of statute and the supervisory commission. At a separate session the committee elected its 11-member Presidium. Maj Gen Vojislav Mikic was elected president of the committee of the League of Communists organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Belgrade Army District

LD250358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's electoral conference of the Belgrade Army District League of Communists, results achieved up to now by communists in the 4-year period were assessed critically and a program of ideopolitical tasks was adopted.

In a very lively and constructive discussion, the delegates emphasized that the communists in the Belgrade Army District have made a great contribution to the combat development of the army and to the ideopolitical training of its members. They also stressed that considerable progress has been achieved in creating firm military collectives and in raising the level of self-protection and the political vigilance and security of units, headquarters and institutions in the army.

The communists in the Belgrade Army District judged that they face the 12th LCY Congress more ready for combat and stronger and firmer morally and politically in order to be able to defend uncompromisingly and resolutely the gains of the socialist revolution, inspired by the revolutionary work of Comrade Tito.

At the conference a new committee of the LC organization in the Belgrade Army District was elected with Simeon Buncic as the president of the committee. Then the Commission for Statutory Questions and the Supervisory Commission were elected. The conference was also attended by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Rahmija Kadenic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Milan Bjelogrlic, member of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Zivorad Misic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of the Serbian Territorial Defense Republican Headquarters. They contributed to the work of the conference by taking part in the discussion.

A telegram of greetings to the LCY Central Committee was sent from the electoral conference.

Sarajevo Army District

LD250252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- In Sarajevo today the seventh conference of the League of Communists in the Sarajevo Army District [SAO] discussed the report on the activity of the communists and of the LCY organization in the SAO in the period between December 1978 and March 1982 and the program of ideopolitical tasks in the ensuing period.

Among others Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff; Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and a member of the Bosnia-Hercedovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Hasan Grabcanovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, took part in the work of this most important gathering of the SAO communists.

The introductory address at the conference was submitted by Maj Gen Kemal Korajlic, president of the committee of the LC organization in the SAO. "Our armed forces are one of the greatest (?achievements) among the epoch-making revolutionary deeds of Comrade Tito. At Comrade Tito's initiative and under his direct leadership the Yugoslav Communist Party or, rather, the LCY organization, was set up in our armed forces. This organization has continued to operate without interruption. It has been and has remained the most influential factor of the constant growth, moral-political strength and overall combat-readiness of our armed forces," stressed Kemal Koraljlic.

Speaking of the activity during the past period, Kemal Korajlic stressed that the complex economic situation and the problems in the area of social relations, of social discipline and responsibility (?have provided) a potential scope for the subversive activity of internal enemies of all types. They are trying to give rise to doubts about Yugoslavia's security, Tito's line and the ability of the League of Communists to move our society forward on the foundations of socialist self-management and nonalignment.

However, in addition to Albanian nationalism, nationalism of a unitarist or separatist type of waxing strong in other nations as well: in the Serbian the Croatian, the Muslim, the Macedonian and other nations. It is thought that in a specific manner nationalism has penetrated the LCY as well and that a number of its members are behaving in an opportunistic way in the struggle against nationalism within their own nation. The activity of the reactionary section of the clergy of all religious persuasions is becoming more conspicuous too. The communists of our League of Communists organization and other members of army collectives unanimously endorsed and are fighting for the realization of the conclusions and stands of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee, of the SFRY Presidency, the stands and the decisions of the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia and the LCY political platform in connection with Kosovo, said Korajlic.

Speaking of the ideopolitical activity of the communists and of the League of Communists organization in the further consolidation of the moral-political situation, security and self-protection, the president of the committee of the League of Communists organization in the SAO said: "It is particularly important that in not a single unit, including combat units [ratna jedinica], did we have any serious negative manifestations, conduct and excess actions to detract from the basic moral-political values and to place possibly a question mark against the combat preparedness of the units and institutions.

"It is a fact that the moral-political and security situation in our units is stable and very good. All essential values of the members of combat units suggest that the moral-political state of the combat army [ratna armija] as a whole is also sound and ensures the successful implementation of combat tasks. This is confirmed by the effect of the work of the entire army membership and by other manifestations of intensified involvement of the men and officers in the combat buildup of the units and in the acceptance of the LCY policy along the revolutionary road of Comrade Tito. Cooperation between commands and administrations and all people's defense and social self-protection committees, territorial defense headquarters, organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations, and work organizations has improved. The army is reputation among our people can be envied.

MACEDONIAN SAWP ON EMIGRE 'ENEMY' ACTIVITY

LD250040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Skopje, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session the committee for all-people's defense, security and social self-protection of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference and the committee for massive ideopolitical work of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP discussed the activity of some emigre fascist-terrorist and other enemy organizations abroad against the basic achievements and values of the SFRY.

It was said that the fascist-terrorist and other enemy activity by some Yugoslav emigres had the task of fulfilling the sinister aims for the overthrow of the socialist self-management society in our country. Despite the fact that the organization and activity of inimically disposed groups does not represent a significant force, nonetheless their activity must be opposed by all our strength, especially on the ideopolitical plane. It was stressed that strong links between our nations and nationalities on the foundations of brotherhood and unity and on Tito's road along the further consolidation of the self-management socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia is the firmest barrier against the influence and infiltration of enemy emigration into the currents of our social life.

Enemy emigre organizations and enemy forces in our country are trying to abuse the objective shortcomings and difficulties of our socioeconomic development. For this reason, it was stressed, the activity of the Socialist Alliance and of all organized socialist forces of our society must be stepped up so that the problems in the area of investment, supplies, standard of living and economic stabilization can be resolved. Also in ideopolitical work the counterrevolutionary and enemy substance of emigre organizations must be constantly explained and uncovered, irrespective of which nation or nationality they belong to, their emergence before or during the national liberation war, and irrespective of their traitorous cooperation with the occupier and the like. The Socialist Alliance must involve itself in these tasks, especially in local communities, making use of meetings of the working people and citizens, and in organizations of associated labor, educational organizations and among young people.

EDITOR'S DISMISSAL FROM VOJVODINA PAPER URGED

LD250442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Appraising the conclusions drawn by the League of Communists basic organization and the working people's assembly of the Slovak language newspaper publishing enterprise Obzor, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Vojvodina today upheld the view that serious shortcomings had manifested themselves in the field of editorial policy in the youth newspaper VZLET, which had led to the publication of several ideopolitically unacceptable articles in it. The party organization in Obzor reacted in good time and raised the question of the responsibility born by Samuel Buzjas, executive editor of this Slovak language newspaper, who at that time was also secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists in this publishing enterprise. The communists decided to dismiss Buzjas from the office of secretary of the party organization and to punish him with a warning. They communicated their decision to the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Vojvodina, which had founded the newspaper and had appointed Buzjas as its editor.

In Obzor it was decided that Buzjas could no longer be the paper's editor owing to the privatization of the editorial policy and publication of articles in the paper without consulting the editorial office and because he was to blame, it was stressed, for the fact that the newspaper's council had failed to constitute itself over the past 2 years. It was also found that the paper had not adequately reported the activities of working and village youth and that it had not carried evenly balanced reports on the work of the young from all the parts of the province. The appraisals made by the party organization of Obzor had been known to the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Vojvodina 6 months ago. Yesterday it considered and approved them and requested that Samuel Buzjas be relieved of his duties as editor of VZLET.

POZDERAC LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE FREEDOM

AU241704 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Seada Hodzic report]

[Excerpts] Kumrovec, 23 Mar -- What is the state of the social sciences in our country? How much does our theory follow our practice, to what extent does it stimulate to revolutionary social transformation? Finally, what is the attitude of the League of Communists toward science and theory in general?

A scientific gathering which opened in Kumrovec today will try to find answers to these questions which must be asked again and again in society and the League of Communists. In the coming 3 days about a hundred scientific workers from all over the country will discuss the current tasks of the LCY in the development of social science.

A very stimulating introduction to the discussion today was made by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who first recalled some basic positions of the League of Communists toward the social sciences.

In implementing its vanguard revolutionary role, Pozderac said, the LCY must require a special form of cooperation by the social sciences in the field of their application, which is to say in the sphere of social research in the narrower meaning of the word. In this connection the question has arisen how far researchers and analysts may be allowed to go in examining the nature of the social process before their freedom conflicts with the system of accepted notions about the overall social complex. However, internal research whose results were accessible only to the innermost forums will not fulfill its intention if it is not also accessible to a wider public. Finally, there have been and still are some researchers of the so-called radical left or right persuasion who approach their work with an obvious negative hypothesis and then search only for that kind of data and select them in such a way that they indicate a negative quality of reality. However, there is also the type of researcher who adjusts the selection of facts and their interpretation to somebody's expectations and thus creates an inadequate picture of reality.

Lagging

In its attitude toward science, the LCY does not behave like somebody who orders certain services. This applies equally to the development of scientific theory and to empirical research. It would be degrading for science to be treated as an ideological service or as an institution to carry out practical research at the request of political structures.

Referring to the situation in the several sciences, Pozderac observed that philosophy had a particularly strong as well as contradictory development. In this connection he remarked that the League of Communists never adopted the stance of an arbiter. But it also has not wanted to support those currents and positions that tend to politicize philosophical thinking and that see all problems within the relationship between philosophy and current politics and not within the relationship between philosophy and the revolution.

As regards economics, it is necessary to provide an answer to what economic theory we must build for self-management. A return to old schools and to doctrinal systems from other times and other conditions shows the powerlessness of economic thought. According to Pozderac, in the last half of the decade (manifested even more strongly as a problem following the deaths of Tito and Kardelj), the lagging of our thought in building and studying the sociopolitical system of socialist self-management is more and more prominent.

Our system has shown a constant trend toward democratization, with increasing oscillations. In the past decade, thanks chiefly to Tito and Kardelj, we were building a system for which there was no model and no theoretical foundations in history. However, many occurrences, deviations and inconsistencies in the system show that thought, idea and wish are not the same as living practice.

When Opposition Activities Start

The question arises, Pozderac stressed, when and how theoretical creativity and criticism of practice become oppositional political activities. Does it happen by the very fact that individual scientific workers develop their scientific thought, as some people believe, outside or against our basic strategic orientation? Or does it happen when they try to win over other scientific workers or youth for such theoretical activities through education, or only when they form a group on the basis of their theoretical positions and pose themselves as a group against the policy and practice of the LCY?

The strategic orientation of the League of Communists consists of the struggle for widening the scope of human freedoms on the foundations of associated labor, and thus also for the freedom of creation. Therefore, the League of Communists has never considered a certain positive state of affairs as the limit of human creation, but has always struggled to exceed these limits. To the extent that scientific creativity means not only an expression of the freedom of creation but also a significant form of the struggle for the development of freedom, that scientific work and activities which at any time appear to limit this struggle constitute an obstruction of the development of science itself and have a negative social and political significance and role.